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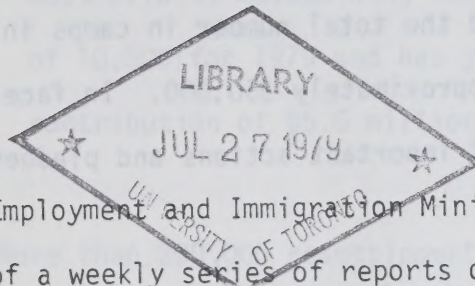
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NEWSLETTER -- INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

July 16, 1979

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Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today issued the first of a weekly series of reports on Canada's Indochinese refugee operations.

This first report indicates that as a result of around-the-clock efforts by the Minister and his officials, a major breakthrough has been achieved in transportation and processing arrangements and in facilities for private sponsorships.

He also confirmed reports that a major step was taken recently toward reuniting relatives in Vietnam with families in Canada.

This report covers only arrangements respecting Canada's existing commitments to July 12, 1979. New data resulting from any further government or private commitments will be made available in subsequent weekly reports.

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Activity highlights:

(1) Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees throughout the World

The number escaping Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos now has reached 60,000 per month and the total number in camps in the major first asylum countries is approximately 350,000. In face of this growing problem, a number of important actions and pledges have been announced:

- (a) The United States has doubled its refugee quota to 168,000 on an annual basis.
- (b) Japan will provide 50 per cent of the estimated \$10 million per month required by the UNHCR for its Indochina program and has pledged half the capital and operating costs of the \$6.5 million island transit centre discussed at the recent Jakarta meeting.
- (c) Denmark and Belgium have suspended their aid programs in Vietnam and intend to use the funds for refugee welfare.

- (d) France has increased its 1979 resettlement quota from 12,000 to 17,000.
- (e) Australia is maintaining its present resettlement program of 10,500 for 1979 and has just announced a financial contribution of \$5.5 million.

More than 200,000 resettlement places now have been pledged.

(2) Arrivals to date in Canada

Canada had received 14,360 Indochinese refugees since 1975 including 5,209 between January 1 and July 12 of this year. In December 1978, Canada committed itself to take 5,000 Indochinese refugees in 1979. This commitment was increased to 8,000 in June, 1979, with an estimated 4,000 more as a result of private or family sponsorships. Without further commitments, Canada's cumulative intake of Indochinese refugees will exceed 21,000 by the end of 1979: 9,151 to the end of 1978 plus 12,000 in 1979, making Canada the third largest contributor to Indochinese resettlement after the United States and France.

(3) Historical Perspective

The Indochinese refugee movement with 14,360 arrivals since 1975 now has become the second largest movement of refugees since the end of the Second World War. In all, Canada has accepted more than 350,000 refugees since 1945.

Other major groups are:

Hungarians	37,189
Czechoslovakians	11,943
Ugandans	7,069
Chileans	6,990
Lebanese	11,010
Tibetans	228

(4) Refugee Processing

Canada now has 11 immigration officers in Southeast Asia dealing with Indochinese refugees:

- Seven in Singapore, covering Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore;
- Two in Bangkok, covering Thailand;
- One in Hong Kong;
- One in the Philippines.

An additional three officers are on their way to Southeast Asia now (two to Bangkok and one to Hong Kong).

These officers are supported by representatives from the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Solicitor General and support staff provided by the Department of External Affairs.

Arrangements have been made to augment these resources quickly. There are 27 other immigration officers in Asia who can be diverted to refugee processing in an emergency and contingency arrangements have been made to send trained staff from Canada.

"Refugee processing is the immigration service's number one priority," said Mr. Atkey.

(5) Refugee Sponsorship

Public interest in the Refugee Sponsorship Program, although low at first, is now increasing (See Appendix B for details). Mr. Atkey is extremely pleased that so many community and church groups have responded in recent weeks to his earlier plea for assistance. The following is a list of national sponsorship agreements signed or under negotiation as of July 12, 1979:

The Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)	Signed March 5, 1979 (Winnipeg)
The Presbyterian Church in Canada	Signed March 9, 1979 (Malton)
The Council of Christian Reformed Churches in Canada	Signed April 5, 1979 (Ottawa)
The Canadian Lutheran World Relief	Signed May 11, 1979 (Ottawa)
The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa	Signed June 28, 1979 (Ottawa)
The Anglican Diocese of Ottawa	Signed June 28, 1979 (Ottawa)
The World Vision of Canada	Signed July 6, 1979 (Toronto)

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Pembroke Signed July 7, 1979
The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montreal
The United Church in Canada
The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec
The Ukrainian Canadian Committee
The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto
The Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton
The Roman Catholic Diocese of London
The Roman Catholic Bishops of Saskatchewan

National and local groups who wish to obtain information about the sponsorship of refugees can contact their nearest Canada Immigration Centre or call one of the following telephone numbers in their region:

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 669-2722
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5959
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3546
Toronto East	966-8230
Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension
Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5462
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A Refugee Sponsorship pamphlet, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres. A copy is attached.

(6) Other Developments

The Minister has visited every province to discuss the refugee situation with Provincial Ministers and has received general support from them for Canada's program for refugees.

The Alberta government has announced a gift of \$1 million to the UNHCR to help improve conditions of refugee children in camps in Thailand and Malaysia.

The Province of Ontario pledged to match funds raised in Ontario by the Canadian Red Cross to help refugees in Southeast Asia. Ontario will contribute up to \$500,000.

The Province of Quebec has offered to take 50% of the federal government's increased quota announced in June and will also accept one-third of any further quota increase. The province is offering a grant of \$400 to each refugee sponsor group.

In Toronto, Operation Lifeline, an organization to co-ordinate sponsorship of refugees, has sparked considerable interest among individuals in sponsoring refugee families.

The city of Vancouver has decided to set up a task force to co-ordinate and assist interested groups who wish to help with refugees. The city is pledging up to \$275,000 to help the refugees settle.

The city of Ottawa has formed Project 4000, a plan to help 4000 Indochinese refugees.

The first project under the joint assistance provisions of national refugee agreements, by which sponsors and the government jointly assist difficult refugee resettlement cases, has been approved. L'Institut Jeanne d'Arc of Ottawa has agreed to provide a home for 12 adolescent girls, aged 13 to 17, who lost their families and who now are alone in refugee camps in Malaysia.

The government of Prince Edward Island announced it will take 40 refugees, and the province is encouraging groups and citizens to offer their assistance to the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

(7) Transportation Arrangements

"In view of concern about transportation arrangements," said Mr. Atkey, "I am particularly pleased to announce that we now have lined up ample transportation for our entire 1979 commitment with a substantial contingency reserve." A major factor in this breakthrough is a substantial commitment of aircraft by the Department of National Defence.

There also are contracts with CP Air and Ontario Worldair and arrangements are being made to obtain space on Air Canada. In addition, seats have been reserved on regularly scheduled CP Air flights from Hong Kong and Tokyo for use by refugees coming to Canada.

Canada is also studying the possibility of chartering a ship.

(8) Family Reunification

Immigration officers recently issued immigrant visas to 25 individuals in Vietnam to allow them to join their relatives in Canada," the minister announced.

"These people are expected to arrive in Canada in the near future as the first admissions under a family reunification program with Vietnam," he said.

Mr. Atkey also announced that two visa officers arrived in Vietnam on Friday to begin interviews with other relatives.

Mr. Atkey said the 25 visas were issued after four years of negotiations with the Vietnamese for a family reunification agreement. Meantime, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reached a general agreement with Vietnam for family reunification on an international scale and Canada plans to conduct its program in co-operation with the UNHCR.

"We regard this as a complementary approach to our refugee program and one with great potential since it will bring relatives directly from Vietnam rather than through the refugee camps," said Mr. Atkey.

Under the arrangements, Canada will present lists of potential family class and assisted relatives to the UNHCR for presentation to the Vietnamese government.

The Vietnamese government and the UNHCR contact the families and arrange to have the necessary medical examinations carried out. Then, the UNHCR organizes interviewing schedules to be conducted in their offices in Ho Chi Minh Ville (Saigon). The interviews are handled by Canadian visa officers in Southeast Asia who will make regular trips to Vietnam.

Once applicants are accepted, arrangements will be made for travel documents and transportation for immigrating families.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS1975-1979Persons Arrived 1975-1978

1975	3,601
1976	2,752
1977	854
1978	<u>1,944</u> (including 604 from Hai Hong)
TOTAL	<u>9,151</u>

Persons Arrived 1979

	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other*</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	164	42	5	9	220
February	317	7	17	10	351
March	698	40	9	25	772
April	954	52	10	36	1052
May	1302	9	56	59	1426
June 1-10**	465	5	9	19	498
TOTAL	3900	155	106	158	<u>4319</u>

Estimated Arrivals

June 10 - July 12	<u>890</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>5209</u>

Category of Persons Arrived 1979

	<u>As of June 10, 1979</u>	<u>As of July 12 Estimated</u>
Government Plan	86.6%(3740)	83%(4323)
Relatives	9.5%(410)	10%(521)
Group Sponsored	3.9%(169)	7%(365)

*Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first Asylum and other neighbouring countries in area.

**Partial figures subject to revision.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

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Distribution by Province January 1 - June 10, 1979

British Columbia	520	12%
Alberta	341	8
Saskatchewan	191	4
Manitoba	215	5
Ontario	1567	36
Quebec	1404	33
Nova Scotia	44	1
New Brunswick	32	.1
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Newfoundland	5	0.1
TOTAL	<u>4319</u>	100%

REFUGEE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMSponsorships as of June 28, 1979

	<u>Sponsors</u>	<u>Persons Sponsored</u>
Local Groups	123	293
National Groups	265	1311
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>388</u>	<u>1604</u>

Provincial Distribution

British Columbia	50	252
Alberta	28	136
Saskatchewan	38	217
Manitoba	79	312
Ontario	181	665
Quebec	8	14
Nova Scotia	3	6
New Brunswick	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Newfoundland	1	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>388</u>	<u>1604</u>

Sponsorships Received (cumulative)

	<u>Local Groups</u>	<u>National Groups</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
As of April 30, 1979	73	7	80
As of May 31, 1979	114	129	243
As of June 28, 1979	123	265	388

Note: Private sponsorships are developing so quickly that it is not possible to provide an up-to-date total in this report. Subsequent reports will contain more current data.

SPONSORING REFUGEES

FACTS FOR CANADIAN GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Employment and Immigration Canada
July 1979

Each year the Canadian government agrees to accept a certain number of the world's persecuted and displaced people for resettlement in this country.

Apart from those accepted under this annual refugee resettlement plan, there are always many others in need of our help who are equally capable of becoming self-supporting members of our society if they can be assured of the friendship and support of concerned Canadians.

Canadian groups and organizations who are prepared to act as sponsors, supplying the more personalized settlement services needed by displaced and persecuted people, will have a direct influence on the total number of refugees that can come to Canada. This is because refugees assisted in this way are admitted over and above those planned for in the government's annual refugee resettlement plan.

WHO CAN BE SPONSORED

The Refugee Sponsorship Program applies to two groups of people:

Convention Refugees - those having a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group, and

Special Designated Classes - those displaced by emergency situations, and others for whom the Canadian public feels a special humanitarian concern.

The program includes only those refugees who are still abroad. The means by which refugees already in Canada may be assisted are discussed on page nine of this brochure.

WHO CAN SPONSOR

Canadians can enter into sponsorship agreements with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) in either of two different ways:

- Local groups of at least five Canadian citizens or permanent residents (landed immigrants), 18 years of age or older, and local legally incorporated organizations may sign individual agreements at Canada Immigration Centres in their own communities, or
- National organizations with a humanitarian tradition may sign a comprehensive agreement with the Minister covering all their member groups across the country.

HOW SPONSORSHIP WORKS

Sponsoring groups or organizations offer to assist a refugee or refugee family for one year starting from the date of their arrival in the community.

Sponsors may specify the number of people and the ethnic groups they wish to help. It is also possible to name a particular family, but sponsoring groups should remember that locating specific refugees is sometimes difficult and may take longer,

Whether participating on their own or under a national agreement with their parent organization, sponsors agree to provide certain services, which the federal government will supplement, as follows:

SPONSORING GROUP SERVICES

Material Assistance - furnished accommodation and household effects, food, clothing and incidental expenses for one year.

Housing may be in the residence of one of the sponsors or elsewhere, but it must be adequate to accommodate the number of people in the refugee family.

Usually refugees are able to support themselves before the end of their first year in Canada, in which case sponsoring groups will not have to provide as much material assistance as in the initial months. However, if refugees start to work and are laid off before the end of the first year, groups will resume their responsibilities for the remainder of the period.

Sponsoring refugees cannot claim welfare support during their first twelve months in Canada.

Health Care. Refugees are eligible for coverage under provincial hospital and medical insurance plans as soon as they arrive in Canada, but it is up to the sponsoring group to ensure that they register immediately and that the necessary premiums are paid during the first twelve months. In provinces where there is a waiting period for coverage, sponsors are required to arrange private insurance or pay health care costs until the provincial plan comes into effect.

General Orientation and Moral Support, The welcome for refugee families will start when sponsors meet them on arrival in the community and explain the role the group will be playing in helping them get established.

Sponsors will assist refugees to adjust to their new surroundings, advising them of the various community and government services available to them, helping the working family members find employment, introducing them to Canadian shopping habits, transportation and entertainment, as well as schools for their children.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will supplement the services provided by sponsors, in the following ways:

Transportation Loans - interest-free loans for transportation from overseas to final destination in Canada, to be repaid by refugees when they become self-supporting.

Temporary Medical Assistance - emergency hospital, medical and dental care in the interval between admission to Canada and arrival at final destination.

Employment Services - job counselling and placement services from the Canada Employment Centre (CEC) in the community.

Language Training Courses - the CEC may also arrange full-time language courses for refugees entering the labour force, if their lack of English or French prevents placement in employment. Sponsors continue to provide material assistance for the duration of the course,

Occupational Training - refugees may be enrolled in full-time courses, if required and available, to upgrade job skills. Trainees are provided with living allowances to be supplemented by the sponsoring group.

HOW SPONSORS CAN PREPARE

Groups and organizations should plan to have on hand at least \$1200 for each refugee they sponsor. Refugees usually become self-supporting within four to six months of their arrival in Canada. However, it may take longer for some individuals, and sponsors should have the capacity for generating additional funds if necessary. Of course, sponsoring groups that can supply material assistance and support services from the resources of their own membership will reduce their financial outlay accordingly.

Members of the sponsoring group must be prepared to devote their time on a regular basis to help refugees learn about Canada and get settled in their new community. They have undergone a traumatic experience and will need time to adjust and learn a completely new way of life. Sponsors should locate interpreters who speak the refugees' language, find a family doctor and arrange other essential services. Also, resource groups in the community such as ethnic and immigrant service associations, as well as other local sponsors, can provide useful guidance in easing the cultural transition of refugees when they first arrive in Canada.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will maintain its interest in the resettlement of sponsored refugees and will, from time to time, contact sponsors concerning their progress. In the meantime, if groups encounter difficulties, they can call upon the expertise of officers at the Canada Employment Centre or the Canada Immigration Centre in their community.

AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL GROUPS

Local groups or organizations, not covered by a national agreement with a parent body, may enter into individual sponsorship agreements with the CEIC at their nearest Canada Immigration Centre (CIC).

When groups apply at the CIC they will be asked to supply information on the make-up, size and history of their group, its financial resources and the number of members available to provide counselling or other social assistance for refugees.

Sponsors should be prepared to show proof of citizenship or residence, and evidence of length of employment, salary and other resources available to the group. In addition, the group should have a plan outlining the members who will be responsible for meeting the refugees, helping them find work and housing, and so on.

To be approved as sponsors, groups must be able to demonstrate that they are able to arrange for the reception and settlement of refugees and that they have sufficient funds and expertise to provide the required lodging, care and maintenance. Adult members of the same family may act as sponsors but they must have proof of adequate resources and be able to carry out their sponsorship responsibilities; otherwise it may be advisable to increase the number of sponsors in the group.

AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Any recognized national organization with a history of involvement in social assistance programs may sign a formal Letter of Agreement with the Minister of Employment and Immigration, assuming responsibility for refugee sponsorships undertaken by its constituent groups. Under such arrangements the legal responsibility lies with the parent body but the actual support and services are provided by its membership in local communities.

Such agreements make it possible for large national organizations to undertake multiple refugee sponsorships with a minimum of time and paperwork because evaluation procedures will not be required for each group.

Constituent Group Involvement

When a national organization signs a sponsorship agreement, copies will be sent to all Canada Immigration Centres across the country. Then, sponsoring groups of the national organization can approach their local CIC, present a letter of approval from the parent body, and sign the necessary sponsorship documents.

SPONSORSHIP PROCEDURES

Eligible groups will be required to complete a form providing the basic information necessary for matching the group with a refugee family. When suitable refugees have been identified, information about the family will be provided to the sponsors through the CIC where they made their initial application. This information will include the number of people in the family, their ages, what languages they speak, and some basic facts about their educational and working backgrounds.

The sponsoring group will then decide whether they are willing to assist the refugee family. Although every effort will be made to select the requested refugees, this may not always be possible and sponsors should be prepared to be flexible when deciding if they will accept a particular family. When sponsors agree to accept certain refugees, their group representatives will sign a form naming the sponsored individuals and outlining the assistance to be provided.

When the sponsored refugees meet medical and background requirements abroad, the CIC will advise the group of their travel arrangements.

Time Involved

The time needed to identify and transport sponsored refugees to Canada varies depending on the situation in the country where the refugees are and whether immigration officers must travel to remote camps to interview them.

From the time the sponsorship application is submitted it usually takes between one and three months for refugees to be processed and brought to Canada. For this reason, sponsors should not make final commitments for accommodation or employment until advised by the CIC that the refugee family is destined to their group. However, when they are so advised, sponsors should be prepared to act as soon as the family arrives in their community.

YOUR COMMITMENT TO SPONSOR

Refugees are people in trouble and making a commitment to help them is a serious responsibility that should not be taken lightly. Most refugees become self-reliant and financially independent within four to six months of their arrival in Canada. But long after this, even after your legal commitment has expired, the refugees you have sponsored will continue to need your friendship and moral support to successfully adapt to new surroundings and a different culture. In fact, the amount and quality of your assistance can mean the difference between their success and failure in building a new life for themselves in Canada.

QUESTIONS SPONSORS FREQUENTLY ASK

How can interested Canadians who are not part of a sponsoring group help refugees?

They can -

- . get in touch with other interested individuals, community or church groups, and form a sponsoring group. More than one group may wish to join together for the purpose of sponsoring;
- . contact the local immigrant aid organization, appropriate ethnic group, or Canada Employment Centre, and volunteer to help refugees who have just arrived in Canada; or
- . contact the local Canada Immigration Centre regarding substantial offers of material assistance such as accommodation, job offers, furniture in good condition, so that they can benefit refugees soon to arrive in Canada.

What is the sponsoring group's legal responsibility for a sponsored refugee?

- . The group undertakes to provide material assistance and moral support to the refugees they sponsor for a one year period. In the unlikely event that the refugee contracts excessive debts, or is sued or arrested, the group will not be held responsible.

WHO TO CONTACT

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. Persons who are not sure which office they should call can obtain this information by calling the appropriate number listed below.

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 669-2722
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5959
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3546
Toronto East	966-8230
Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 43
Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5462
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

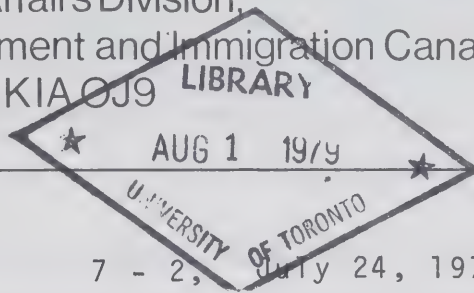
Cet exposé est aussi disponible en français sous le titre "Parrainage des réfugiés".



NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, KIA 0J9



7 - 2, July 24, 1979

In issuing this second weekly report on Canada's Indo-chinese refugee operations, Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey paid tribute to the unprecedented outpouring of support for the Indochinese refugees who will be coming to Canada in the next few months.

"The support, co-operation and assistance we have received from private organizations and other levels of government can only be described as phenomenal," said Mr. Atkey. "The response to the plight of these people and the immediate positive action taken by provincial and municipal governments, church groups, service organizations and individual citizens, shows the depth of Canadian understanding of the problems of these thousands of men and women. I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to every individual and organization who has joined with us to alleviate some of the misery and suffering this great tragedy has produced."

Drawing attention to the efforts of the provincial governments, Mr. Atkey noted that Ontario's Minister of Cultural Development, Reuben Baetz, announced July 18 that Ontario could become home to as many as 13,000 Indochinese refugees by March, 1981.

Quebec's Immigration Minister Jacques Couture has reiterated his pledge to accept a full third of all Indochinese refugees coming to Canada.

Jim Horsman, Alberta's Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower, has announced a gift of \$1,000,000 to the UNHCR to help children in refugee camps in Malaysia and Thailand, and Ontario has pledged to match funds raised by the Canadian Red Cross in the province to assist Southeast Asian refugees. The Ontario contribution could go as high as \$500,000.

On July 17 British Columbia's Labour Minister Allan Williams introduced legislation providing for a provincial refugee settlement program aimed at harnessing widespread public support, as well as the social and financial resources of the provincial government, in the settlement of refugees in British Columbia. The program will also provide for direct provincial assistance for organizations engaged in refugee resettlement in the province. Prince Edward Island has agreed to accept 40 refugees and is encouraging citizens to offer assistance to the CEIC.

To date some 16 major national church and other groups have concluded sponsorship agreements with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Most recently, the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) announced plans to sponsor the resettlement of 1,000 Vietnamese refugees in the Jewish communities of Toronto, Montreal and other parts of Canada. In addition, the CJC will donate \$10,000 to provide food and medical aid for refugees still confined to the overcrowded camps in Southeast Asia.

In Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary and Vancouver, civic and private groups have responded to the crisis situation by establishing financial assistance and sponsorship programs aimed at helping in the resettlement of thousands of Indochinese in the coming months.

"The response we have encountered has been massive. Canadians all across the country have shown they are totally committed to getting this job done," says Mr. Atkey. "I want to extend my thanks to everyone and every organization that has joined us in this great human enterprise."

Activity highlights:

(1) UN Conference on Indochinese Refugees

At last week's Geneva Conference on the plight of the Indochinese refugees Canada's position was stated by External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald, who indicated that the two-day meeting produced positive concrete results.

As a result of pledges made by most of the 72 participating nations to accept 260,000 refugees, the original target for relocation was more than doubled for the next twelve-month period. Many countries also pledged substantial funds to the UNHCR to meet the heavy costs of welfare in the camps.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who called the two-day meeting, expressed confidence that "we have laid the foundation for the solution of one of the most tragic experiences the world has faced.

(2) Government Announces New Refugee Plan

The Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald and the Minister of Employment and Immigration Ron Atkey announced July 18 that Canada is prepared to increase its acceptance of Indochinese refugees from the current average rate of 1,000 per month to 3,000 per month making it possible for Canada to be the new home of up to 50,000 refugees from this area by the end of 1980.

A government commitment made June 21 to take 8,000 refugees in 1979 is included in the new calculation.

The Ministers said that Canada hopes to achieve 50,000 by the end of 1980 through the joint efforts of the Canadian government and the private sector. They are challenging Canadians to help.

The program will be based on a matching formula whereby the government will admit one refugee (over and above its earlier commitment of 8,000) for each one brought in under private sponsorship. All sponsorships received to July 18 will be included in this matching arrangement.

In order to reach the goal of 50,000 refugees by the end of next year, the private sector will have to sponsor 21,000 refugees under the one-for-one program, (i.e. 50% of the difference between 8,000 and 50,000).

On average, each private sponsorship is for a family of four. Based on this trend the private sector will need an estimated 5,250 sponsorships in order to reach 21,000 refugees.

"In view of the increasing public concern and support for these unfortunate people, I am confident Canadians will respond generously and show leadership to the international community," said Mr. Atkey.

To date, more than 430 national groups and some 180 local groups have undertaken to sponsor the resettlement of more than 2,900 refugees.

In order to provide an opportunity for Canadians who wish to help but who cannot participate in the sponsorship program, Mr. Atkey announced that a Canadian refugee fund would be established as a charitable organization under the chairmanship of a prominent Canadian. Contributions to the fund will be used to assist in the transportation and resettlement of refugees in Canada. (For further information, see Canadian Refugee Fund article).

The Minister also said the government is planning to establish two staging areas in August to receive refugees when they first arrive in Canada. The refugees will remain in the centres from two to seven days before continuing to their final destinations in Canada. The staging areas will be located at Department of National Defence facilities in Edmonton and Montreal. The Montreal centre is scheduled to open August 7 and the facilities in Edmonton should be ready by August 14.

(3) Program Costs

Mr. Atkey says that he does not yet have a cost estimate for the new program. "Normally, governments determine cost before embarking on any program," he said. However, due to the humanitarian considerations the government decided to approve the refugee program quickly without knowing exactly what the costs will be. "The Treasury Board is providing strong support in all aspects of the operation," said the Minister.

(4) Canadian Refugee Fund

On July 18, Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced the establishment of a private non-profit fund to utilize donations from Canadian individuals and organizations wishing to contribute to refugee resettlement in Canada.

The Canadian Refugee Fund, which will be administered through a non-profit charitable corporation operated entirely by the private sector, will be used to:

- pay a portion of the costs of refugees' transportation to Canada. Air fares are rising rapidly and earlier special refugee fares of about \$800.00 per adult may climb to a level which would be unreasonably high for the refugee to repay. By putting a cap of about \$750 on the adult fare, regardless of destination in Canada, the burden on the refugees will be eased.
- complement the refugee sponsorship program by financially assisting private groups who are sponsoring refugees.
- contribute toward costs of refugee resettlement in Canada, including aiding private resettlement agencies.

Mr. Atkey is expected to name the fund's chairman in the near future.

Once the fund is registered with Revenue Canada as a charitable organization, all contributions made to it will be tax deductible. Information about where donations may be sent will be announced by the new chairman.

(5) Refugee Selection

"In selecting Indochinese refugees who will be coming to Canada, we are eliminating as many delays and as much red tape as possible," said Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey. "Selection criteria have been relaxed to allow immigration officers maximum discretion in making their decisions."

The only mandatory criterion to be used in the selection process is the consideration that refugees must have the potential to become successfully established in the long run with assistance available from the government, or in the case of sponsored refugees, from the sponsoring group. "Refugees from Indochina are expected to become self-supporting members of Canadian society as previous refugees to Canada have done so successfully," Mr. Atkey added.

When Canadian Immigration officers visit Southeast Asian Refugee camps a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees presents people who wish to be interviewed for admission to Canada. In this group are refugees with relatives in Canada who have applied on their behalf. In most cases of this nature, interviews have already been arranged.

During the interview the selection officers talk to the refugee families about their background, experience, language capability, work experience and personal initiative.

No one factor, with the exception of personal motivation, is a mandatory criterion for admission to Canada. Personal motivation is assessed in a general way, taking into account such things as personal success in their own country, independent of whether they have worked as tradesmen, artisans, labourers or professionals.

About 10 per cent of the Indochinese refugees accepted to date have relatives in Canada and between 15 to 20 per cent have some knowledge of English or French. As a group, Indochinese refugees coming to Canada have a broad range of skills and occupations.

(6) Transportation Update

By the end of 1979 Canadian air carriers, including those of the armed forces, will have landed some 20,878 Indochinese refugees in Canada this year.

In the past seven months, an estimated 5,771 Indochinese refugees have been landed in Canada and the pace will pick up in the remainder of the year. From July 26 to the end of 1979, arrangements are being made for 76 flights to transport 15,855 people.

Ontario World Air will operate 31 flights while Air Canada will provide 18. CP Air has 17 flights scheduled and has blocked off seats on 12 additional flights, which will produce 1325 more seats. Also, Armed Forces aircraft will make ten flights to the Far East in the next five months as part of the concerted all-out effort.

For tentative schedules for 1979 charter flights, see Appendix A.

(7) Travel Loans

Transportation loans for refugees are provided from a revolving fund. It provides interest-free loans on the understanding that the money will be reimbursed to the Commission when refugees are able to do so.

Under the arrangement airline companies issue travel warrants to refugees and then bill the Commission.

Recovery of the loans is flexible, depending on individual circumstances -- how much progress the refugees has been able to make, how much income a family has, how many members are in a family unit, and so on.

In this way, refugees already in Canada and established can, by repaying \$750 of their loans, help others who may need similar assistance.

(8) Staging Areas for Refugees

Anticipating the tremendously increased demands imposed by bringing thousands of refugees to Canada from Indochina, plans have been developed for the establishment of central staging facilities at CFB Longue Pointe in Montreal and at the Griesbach Barracks in Edmonton. The Longue Pointe facilities will become operational August 7 and those at the Griesbach Barracks one week later on August 14.

Beginning August 7 all DND flights and chartered airline flights will be organized to land refugees at the staging areas.

At the staging areas DND will provide a broad range of necessary services and facilities including ground transport, food, shelter, medical and health services, clothing distribution and general orientation.

On-site immigration staff will include interpreters and reception and settlement officers. Employment counsellors will do preliminary occupational assessment and counselling.

(9) Vegreville to Sponsor Twenty-five Families

In Vegreville, Alberta, the whole town is awaiting the arrival of 25 Indochinese Refugee families, in what might well become a model for co-operation between various private sector interests and local government in refugee sponsorship.

Eugene Demkiw, Operations Manager of the Ezee-On Company Limited, a Vegreville agricultural manufacturing plant had always encountered some problems in recruiting workers. He approached officials with an offer to employ up to 25 workers from Indochina if they could be brought into Canada.

The idea was discussed with the town council and officials of Canada Employment and Immigration. In mid-July an old fashioned town meeting was arranged. More than 70 people, many representing larger church and social organizations, attended. The decision to sponsor the 25 families received enthusiastic and widespread support.

(10) Deputy Executive Director for Refugees Appointed

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey has announced the appointment of Mr. W.K. Bell, as Deputy Executive Director of Immigration and Demographic Policy with special responsibility for refugees. The appointment of Mr. Bell, until recently Director-General of the CEIC Recruitment and Selection Branch, underscores the urgency and priority assigned to the movement of Indochinese refugees from Southeast Asia.

Mr. Bell, a Manitoban, joined the Canadian immigration service following graduation from the University of Manitoba in 1963. In 1969, following five years service abroad, he became Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister. In 1972 he became Chief of the Manpower Policy and Planning division, returning to Immigration in 1973 as Director of the Immigration Programs and Procedures Branch. In 1975 he became Director General of the Immigration Recruitment and Selection Branch.

In the course of his duties Mr. Bell was a member of a task force responsible for the development of many provisions later incorporated into the current Immigration Act and Regulations. Many of these relate directly to refugee sponsorship and the specially designated refugee class. Mr. Bell has participated in many international conferences on refugees, the latest being the recently convened United Nations meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, which he attended with Secretary of State Flora MacDonald.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULES FOR 1979 REFUGEE CHARTER FLIGHTSDND FLIGHTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>	<u>ARRIVES</u>
July 27	Hong Kong	Vancouver - Toronto
30	"	Vancouver
Aug. 2	"	Edmonton - Toronto
5	"	Ottawa
8	"	Montreal
11	"	"
14	"	Edmonton
17	"	"
20	"	Montreal
23	"	Edmonton

Note: Each DND flight will carry 201 refugees.

ONTARIO WORLD AIR FLIGHTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>	<u>ARRIVES</u>
July 26	Bangkok	Montreal
Aug. 2	Kuala Lumpur	Toronto
9	"	Montreal
16	"	"
23	"	"
30	Bangkok	"
Sept. 6	Kuala Lumpur	"
10	"	"
14	Bangkok	"
17	Kuala Lumpur	"
20	Bangkok	"
24	"	"
27	Kuala Lumpur	"
29	"	"

ONTARIO WORLD AIR FLIGHTS (CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>	<u>ARRIVES</u>
Oct. 4	Bangkok	Montreal
11	Kuala Lumpur	"
18	Bangkok	"
22	"	"
24	Kuala Lumpur	"
26	Singapore	"
29	Kuala Lumpur	"
Nov. 1	Bangkok	"
6	Kuala Lumpur	"
8	Bangkok	"
15	Kuala Lumpur	"
20	Singapore	"
22	Kuala Lumpur	"
29	"	"
Dec. 4	Bangkok	"
6	Kuala Lumpur	"
13	"	"

CP AIR FLIGHTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>	<u>ARRIVES</u>
Oct. 3	Kuala Lumpur	Edmonton
10	Hong Kong	"
12	"	"
16	"	"
18	Kuala Lumpur	"
25	Hong Kong	"
31	Kuala Lumpur	"
Nov. 5	Hong Kong	"
7	Kuala Lumpur	"
13	Hong Kong	"
15	"	"
19	"	"
21	Bangkok	"
26	Kuala Lumpur	"
28	"	"

CP AIR FLIGHTS (CONT'D)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEAVES</u>	<u>ARRIVES</u>
Dec. 3	Hong Kong	Edmonton
5	"	"

AIR CANADA FLIGHTS

Oct. 1	Kuala Lumpur	Edmonton
3	"	Montreal
8	"	Edmonton
10	"	Montreal
15	"	Edmonton
17	"	Montreal
22	"	Edmonton
24	"	Montreal
29	"	Edmonton
31	"	Montreal
Nov. 5	"	Edmonton
7	"	Montreal
12	"	Edmonton
14	"	Montreal
19	"	Edmonton
21	"	Montreal
26	"	Edmonton
28	"	Montreal

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS1975-1979Persons Arrived 1975-1978

1975	3,601
1976	2,752
1977	854
1978	<u>1,944</u> (including 604 from Hai Hong)
TOTAL	9,151

Persons Arrived 1979

	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January	164	42	5	9	220
February	317	7	17	10	351
March	698	40	9	25	772
April	954	52	10	36	1052
May	1302	9	56	59	1426
June 1-10**	465	5	9	19	498
	3900	155	106	158	<u>4913</u>

Estimated Arrivals

June 10 - July 20	<u>1050</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>5369</u>

* Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first Asylum and other neighbouring countries in area.

** Partial figures subject to revision.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

Refugee Sponsorship Program

Sponsorships as of July 20, 1979

	<u>Sponsors</u>	<u>Persons Sponsored</u>
Local Groups	180	537
National Groups	<u>430</u>	<u>2417</u>
TOTAL	<u>610</u>	<u>2954</u>
<u>Provincial Distribution</u>		
British Columbia	104	620
Alberta	48	287
Saskatchewan	47	270
Manitoba	91	380
Ontario	300	1336
Quebec	9	24
Nova Scotia	4	10
New Brunswick	-	-
Prince Edward Island	5	20
Newfoundland	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	<u>610</u>	<u>2954</u>

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

Sponsorships Received

	<u>Local Groups</u>	<u>National Groups</u>	<u>Total</u>
As of April 30, 1979	73	7	80
As of May 31, 1979	114	129	243
As of June 28, 1979	123	265	388
As of July 13, 1979	162	354	516
As of July 20, 1979	180	430	610

NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



"I think everyone associated with the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Canada can be pleased with the progress we have made so far," says Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

"In any endeavour of this scale there are bound to be a few hitches, but, with the arrival of the first DND flight we have proven the system works and now things can go into high gear."

Commenting on the airlift which will bring up to 3,000 Indochinese refugees to Canada every month, Mr. Atkey said the level of co-operation extended to us by External Affairs, National Health and Welfare and the Department of National Defence was indicative of the spirit of determination and dedication needed to "see the job through to its successful completion."

"There is a lot of Canadian know-how being used in this operation," he concluded. Frankly I did not expect anything less than the maximum effort that is now being demonstrated. Our people are doing just what was anticipated -- the best job possible."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

(1) CMHC Makes Housing Available To Refugees

Elmer MacKay, Minister responsible for the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, announced July 25 that CMHC will make about 3,000 housing units available for occupancy by refugees from Southeast Asia.

Mr. MacKay said the houses, located in a number of centres, will be available at cost to provide temporary shelter for refugees and their families.

The Minister said he was pleased to be able to offer this help on behalf of the Corporation and to support the endeavors of his government and other concerned Canadians in relocating the refugees.

All the houses are either owned or administered by CMHC. In the Montreal area there are 600 units in Montreal itself, 250 in Longueuil, and 150 in Laval. In the National Capital area, there are 60 units in Aylmer, Quebec, and another 40 in Gatineau, Quebec. In Southern Ontario there are 300 units in Toronto, 500 in Mississauga, 200 in Oshawa and 300 in Hamilton. There are another 100 units in Vancouver. The remaining houses are scattered across the country in 18 communities.

These units will be available on an equal basis to both privately-sponsored refugees and those being supported by the federal government.

The housing units are of all types: high-rise, single detached, and row. Groups sponsoring refugees will be able to rent these houses at rates that enable CMHC to recover operating and administration costs.

(2) Medical Examinations

All refugees undergo a medical examination before arriving in Canada. This includes a complete physical examination with medical history, chest x-ray for tuberculosis (for persons over age 11 or when otherwise indicated), blood tests for syphilis (over age 15), and stool examination for intestinal parasites (over age 1).

Provincial health authorities are advised of persons with a previous history of communicable disease and persons with minor health problems needing follow-up. However, the conditions from which refugees come make it difficult to ensure that they are completely free of infections or parasites and thus, an additional medical check will be provided upon arrival in Canada.

Refugees are eligible for the normal immunization program (for polio, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, etc.) as soon as they arrive in Canada.

Sponsoring groups should not hesitate to refer refugees to private physicians if they perceive or suspect health problems developing.

(3) Hepatitis Screening

In response to recently expressed concerns, a sample population of Indochinese refugees destined for Canada will be tested for viral hepatitis after arrival. The screening and long-term surveillance will be carried out by the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control and other bodies in order to evaluate the

actual incidence of the disease in the refugee group coming to Canada.

The decision to implement the sample screening follows a recommendation made July 18 by a task force composed of federal, provincial and independent health consultants.

The task force explained that the prevalence of viral hepatitis in Southeast Asia is considerably higher than in Canada. However, while some 15 to 20 per cent of the Southeast Asians are carriers, compared to .5 to one per cent of Canadians, the risk of transmission of viral hepatitis from these refugees to Canadians at large is minimal.

(4) Refugee Selection Humanitarian

Canadian immigration policy and regulations are designed to allow the greatest latitude in dealing with the human considerations that apply to all refugees coming to Canada.

"Canadian immigration policy is very much against breaking up family groups and associations," Immigration Minister Ron Atkey said. "In the current relocation of Indochinese refugees to Canada every attempt is being made to ensure the greatest flexibility is used in the interpretation of the rules and regulations which may apply.

"We are not about to admit a productive healthy young refugee while denying admission to a family member solely because of age or ill health. That would be a total denial of the principles of family reunification and humanitarian concern for refugees upon which our immigration policy is based."

(5) Refugees to Quebec

An aide to Quebec Immigration Minister Jacques Couture said Monday, July 23, that the province will admit up to 10,000 refugees during 1979 and 1980. The figure does not include privately sponsored refugees, the spokesman added.

Quebec has committed itself to resettling one third of all refugees brought to Canada by the federal government. The province previously announced that it would take 16,000 refugees -- based on a federal announcement issued a week earlier that Canada would admit up to 50,000 refugees by the end of 1980, under a matching system of one government sponsored refugee for every privately sponsored one.

The earlier provincial estimate was related to the total 50,000 to be admitted, rather than the portion to be sponsored by the federal government-- ie., 8,000 (previous federal commitment which is included in the 50,000 total), plus 50 per cent of the balance of the 50,000 for a current federal commitment of 29,000.

Therefore, the province's revised estimate of 10,000, (5,000 this year and the same number in 1980), is in keeping with its policy of accepting one third of the federal government's commitment.

The Quebec official added there is no limit on the number of privately sponsored refugees but would not rule out the possibility of some regulation in the future.

(6) Transportation Loans

Transportation loans have been available to immigrants to Canada since 1951. Originally intended to attract immigrants, the interest-free loan scheme has evolved into a fast and efficient method of assisting refugees destined for Canada.

An important feature of the loan program is that the money is drawn as needed from a special revolving fund. The fund is replenished through repayments by the recipients themselves. This system not only provides newcomers with a sense of settlement and accomplishment when they have repaid their loans, but also gives them a further sense of achievement in knowing they are helping others around the world to immigrate to Canada.

Various refugee groups have stressed the importance of individual immigrants having a financial stake in the cost of their resettlement in Canada, and not being totally dependent on the government or sponsoring groups.

In scheduling the repayment of transportation loans (\$750 in the case of each adult Indochinese refugee), every effort is made by the government not to impose undue hardship on new Canadians. Repayment time frames can be extended and payment amounts modified depending on the situation of the individual family.

It is to the credit of refugees who have resettled in Canada that fully 95 per cent of all their transportation loans are normally repaid.

(7) Sponsorship Agreement with Roman Catholics

Another sponsorship agreement, this one between the Canadian government and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Saskatchewan, was signed by Immigration Minister Ron Atkey and His Grace Archbishop Halpin of Regina on July 18.

In a statement announcing the agreement, released by the Archdiocese of Regina, the Bishops of the Diocese urged all parish communities to consider the possibility of sponsoring a refugee family. The sponsoring parish would accept responsibility for all material assistance required by the refugee family for a year.

"Providing a home to the homeless is one of the hallmark responsibilities of the Christian community," said the statement released by the Archdiocese of Regina.

"The present agreement," it adds, "eliminates a great deal of red tape and enables Canadians to respond to an obvious need in an efficient and effective way."

(8) YMCA Signs Sponsorship Agreement

Employment and Immigration officials confirmed Thursday, July 26, that terms of an agreement had been developed between the Commission and the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association in Canada for sponsorship of Indochinese refugees.

Under the agreement, which was sent to the YMCA National Council last

week for formal acceptance, the Council will take responsibility for sponsorships carried out by local YMCA associations throughout Canada.

(9) First DND Flight Arrives in Vancouver and Toronto

The first Canadian Forces flight from Southeast Asia landed in Vancouver with one more passenger aboard than originally scheduled.

A baby girl was born in flight to a 19 year old Indochinese widow, Nguyen Kiet Anh. An ambulance took the young woman, **her baby and the woman's** mother to Richmond General Hospital in Vancouver. Immigration officials said the three would be flown to Toronto later to join other members of their family--her father and three brothers who continued the journey to central Canada.

The flight inaugurated the series of 10 DND flights which will be bringing Indochinese refugees to Canada over the next two months. Incoming flights will be arriving at 72 hour intervals.

At Vancouver, 33 of the Indochinese aboard embarked in an emotional scene to begin new lives on the West Coast. Further inland, 21 were destined for relocation in the Prairies while 140 flew onward to new homes in the Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa areas.

In Toronto, the Indochinese arrivals were welcomed by Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey who said, "This city, which is my home, is now your home," he said.

A further official welcome to the city was extended by Executive Alderman June Rowlands acting for Mayor John Sewell, who was away on vacation. Also representing the city were Aldermen Susan Fish, Dan Heap, Richard Gilbert and John Cressy.

Of the 140 who flew on to Toronto, 108 will be looking for permanent accommodation in the Toronto Metro area. Currently these federally sponsored refugees are being lodged in the midtown Toronto Waldorf Astoria Hotel where 35 rooms have been set aside for their use.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

(1) British Columbia

As reported in our last newsletter, British Columbia's Labour Minister Allan Williams has introduced legislation to establish a provincial refugee settlement program. Among other things, the legislation will allow the province to provide financial assistance to settlement agencies, health and medical services, social services and educational and vocational training for refugees.

In introducing the bill, Mr. Williams noted that, "British Columbia has already extended to the federal government an offer of whole-hearted co-operation in the establishment of federal/provincial response to the refugee problem. The province will now move directly with its own program to meet the practical demands which such co-operation entails."

An integral part of the B.C. program will be the appointment of a provincial Refugee Advisory Committee whose members will come from both the community and government. It will assist the provincial minister in program

development and delivery.

Throughout British Columbia, groups formed to assist refugees are setting up an umbrella organization called B.C. Cares. Its formation stemmed from meetings between individuals and organizations active in assisting the boat people. "We could see too many of the refugee aid groups doing their own thing. There was a need for a co-ordinating mechanism to pull all the information and energy together," said a B.C. Cares spokesperson.

The new group resembles a similar organization-- the Refugee Settlement Committee organized at the call at Vancouver Mayor Jack Volrich--but goes beyond the parameters of the city group.

In announcing the formation of the Refugee Settlement Committee, Mayor Volrich indicated it will raise at least \$250,000 to resettle up to 5,000 Indochinese refugees in the Vancouver area. He added, "We may have to set our sights higher. If we have to raise a half million, so be it."

(2) Saskatchewan

Public interest and response to the plight of Indochinese refugees have been tremendous throughout Saskatchewan. Canadian Immigration Centres have been handling hundreds of inquiries with the greatest volume reported from Regina and Saskatoon.

In Regina the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation received so many calls it sparked production of a two-part television series broadcast July 18 and 19 in CBC Regina's "24 Hours" feature news slot. It zeroed in on the subject of sponsorship. The first segment featured Regina CIC Manager Wilf Lindner who dealt with

sponsorship regulations. On July 19 the program focussed on Joanne Ziegler, Chairperson of the Open Door Society, a voluntary community agency which is supported by federal and provincial funding. The Society directs essential services to refugees and other newly-arrived immigrants.

In Saskatoon, a CBC Radio program had Mr. Fred Peters, Executive Director of the Mennonite Central Committee for Saskatchewan, as guest. The Mennonite Church is deeply involved in the Indochinese refugee movement and was the first national church group to sign an umbrella sponsorship agreement with the federal government.

The City of Saskatoon has been in contact with CIC Manager Hal Walker to offer support in organizing official greetings for arriving refugees , in assisting in the search for accommodation and backing pleas for sponsoring groups and general assistance.

(3) Quebec

Three Montreal ethnic groups have announced they will sponsor as many Indochinese refugees as possible. The Federation of Ethnic Groups of Quebec, the Montreal Region of the Vietnamese Association of Canada and the Montreal Chinese Community United Centre announced their plans Wednesday, July 25.

The Federation of Ethnic Groups of Quebec and the Montreal Region of the Vietnamese Association of Canada have already launched fund raising campaigns and plan a wide range of measures to assist the refugees.

The Vietnamese Association intends to provide cultural services to the refugees and their sponsors and act as interpreters for newly-arrived refugees to help speed up their integration.

The Federation of Ethnic Groups of Quebec, made up of 19 local ethnic organizations, has formed seven committees to deal with various aspects of the situation. Funds raised by this group's finance committee will be distributed in consultation with the Vietnamese group, which is also a member of the federation.

The Chinese group, noting a high proportion of the Indochinese refugees are of Chinese extraction, hopes to sponsor some of them and assist in their integration into Quebec society.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

(1) International Naval Rescue

The world press reports that a major rescue operation has been mounted in the South China Sea with a growing number of ships picking up stranded Indochinese refugees.

Two Italian naval vessels and a support ship were reported to have joined the international flotilla. The Italian naval units were reported to be planning a six-day sweep in search of refugees.

July 23, West German officials reported that two of its commercial vessels had picked up 371 refugees off the southeast Malaysian coast. They have been guaranteed resettlement.

The United States Navy's Seventh Fleet, with about fifty ships in the western Pacific, has also been instructed to help refugee boats in distress and to pick up people on unseaworthy boats.

Four ships from the U.S. Military Sealift Command and an unspecified number of long-range navy planes are also taking part in the search. Officials say U.S. ships alone have picked up about 1,100 refugees to date.

Previously, a French hospital ship, the Ile de Lumière, had already rescued some 800 refugees.

(2) EEC Pledges Emergency Aid

In Brussels, July 24, the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community approved plans to spend up to \$40 million for emergency aid to Indochinese refugees.

Included in the program will be provision of enough food to meet half of the needs of refugees under the U.N.'s care from September to February. This amounts to 20,000 metric tons of rice and 1,500 metric tons of milk powder valued at \$21 million. The nine nations are already supplying half of the refugee food needs until the middle of August.

The ministers also agreed to give the UNHCR an additional \$14 million for other urgent needs in Southeast Asia, mainly for medical supplies.

EEC proposals also call for the use of \$5.6 million for relief work in Cambodia where Red Cross officials say medical supplies are needed urgently. This will be provided, said EEC Aid Commissioner Claude Cheysson, only if a channel other than the Cambodian government, such as an UN agency, can be found to ensure the aid is spent on the people it is intended to benefit.

(3) Where Are They Coming From?

For the remainder of 1979, approximately 15,000 refugees are expected to arrive in Canada from Southeast Asia. Of these 6,100 will be coming from Thailand, 5,900 from Malaysia and Indonesia, and 3,000 from Hong Kong.

(4) Viets - No Health Hazard

Fears that dangerous tropical diseases may enter Canada with Indochinese refugees are groundless according to the Head of Toronto General Hospital's Tropical Diseases Clinic.

"There is a small but definite risk, but I think the chances are very slim that any diseases will be transmitted," said Dr. Jay Keystone.

A National Health and Welfare department public affairs officer, Mes Lubinsky, stationed in the Toronto area, said a number of calls have been received from anxious and concerned people.

"I've had people call with considerable concern. They seem to think these refugees are exempt from some things. They are not. We give them exactly the same kind of examination we give to anyone else."

Mr. Lubinsky said medical examinations performed in Malaysia on potential immigrants include a full medical history, chest x-rays and involve other procedures which are required.

"Most or many of the exotic diseases that may be brought in by refugees will not be easily transmitted in Canada, because of our high standards of sanitation and hygiene," said Dr. Keystone.

"Everybody gets very uptight about 50,000 people from Vietnam, but last year several hundred thousand Canadians travelled in the tropics and sub-tropics. A number of them came back with infections which are potentially transmissible but no one seems concerned about it," he added.

Dr. Keystone said the main difference between the Indochinese refugees and other immigrants is that they have been living in camps with poor sanitation.

(5) Church Group Raises \$9,400

In the space of a week, an Etobicoke, Ontario, church group has raised \$9,400 to aid Indochinese refugees. The project is patterned on the already successful Operation Lifeline.

More than 50 members of the St. James-Islington United Church began the project.

"Judging from the enthusiasm of the church members, it will be the start of an ongoing sponsorship program," said spokesman Wes Mitchell.

The group was formed after many attended a meeting early in July which was organized by Operation Lifeline, another Etobicoke-based church group. Operation Lifeline was started in June by York University Professor Howard Adelman who originally set out to assist 50 families but was joined by thousands of other people from across the province.

The money raised by the new group will provide assistance for a family of ten for a full year.

"This fall the group may be able to sponsor more families when church members are back from holidays," said Mr. Mitchell.

(6) Edmonton's Refugee CART

In Edmonton, Alberta, more than 350 people jammed a meeting Tuesday, July 24, to learn how they could sponsor Indochinese refugees.

Ruth Groberman, President of Community Aid to Refugees Today (CART) said that the organizers had hoped for 100 people. "This really indicates that people in the city are looking for ways to help," she said.

CART was formed about a month ago by 12 people seeking to sponsor a refugee from Indochina. They also decided to assist people by providing information on the sponsorship process.

(7) Caledon's Belfountain Lifeline

Residents of the Belfountain area of Caledon, Ontario, have formed the "Belfountain Lifeline" to sponsor admission of one or two Indochinese refugee families.

A community meeting was held July 23 and response to the idea of sponsorship was enthusiastic.

The Belfountain Lifeline organizing committee has already set the gears in motion for the completion of all government requirements and has appealed to the community for assistance in the form of clothing, employment or "just your help and ideas."

(8) Carleton Board of Education Prepares

In Ottawa, the Carleton Board of Education has voted to put its chairman's committee in charge of maintaining contact with Project 4,000-Ottawa's drive to bring 4,000 Indochinese refugees to Canada's capital.

Plans are now being developed to absorb refugee children into the CBE school system. It is estimated that the Board will have to employ one English-as-a-second-language teacher for every 15 Vietnamese students.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Beginning with this edition of the newsletter we will attempt to provide interested individuals and groups with answers to commonly raised questions related to the movement of Indochinese refugees to Canada.

The most current question this week is:

Q. Can payments made to groups and organizations who sponsor refugees qualify as donations and be deductible for income tax purposes?

A. Payments of this nature are deductible, however, it is necessary for the recipient group or organization to be registered as a charity with the Department of National Revenue, Taxation. Such status will allow the sponsoring group or organization to issue deductible receipts for any contribution that may be used for their financial expenses in supporting refugees. It is suggested that groups wishing to register do so at the first opportunity, otherwise their expenses before

registration may not be allowed as deductions. Further information can be obtained from Revenue Canada's Information Circular No. 77-14 on Registered Charities issued June 20, 1977.

For Information on Sponsorship

National and local groups wishing to obtain information about the sponsorship of refugees can contact their nearest Canada Immigration Centre or call one of the following telephone numbers in their region:

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 669-2722
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5959
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3546
Toronto East	966-8230
Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 43
Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5462
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

<u>Persons Arrived 1979</u>	<u>Source Country</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other</u>	
January 1 - June 29, 1979	4,205	160	108	168	4,641

(Please note: The total reported in the July 24 issue should have read 4,319 not 4,913)

Estimated Arrivals

June 29 - July 31, 1979	1,100
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<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>5,741</u>
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Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of June 29, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	587	12.65
Alberta	395	8.51
Saskatchewan	214	4.61
Manitoba	230	4.96
Ontario	1,669	35.96
Quebec	1,464	31.54
New Brunswick	32	.69
Nova Scotia	45	.97
Prince Edward Island	----	----
Newfoundland	5	.11
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4,641</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Refugee Sponsorships as of July 27, 1979

Sponsors

747

Persons Sponsored

3,800

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsors

As of July 27

As of July 20

Persons Sponsored

As of July 27

As of July 20

British Columbia	135	104	797	620
Alberta	65	48	400	287
Saskatchewan	49	47	282	270
Manitoba	100	91	431	380
Ontario	364	300	1,753	1,336
Quebec	15	9	64	24
Nova Scotia	7	4	16	10
New Brunswick	8	5	40	20
Prince Edward Island	---	---	---	---
Newfoundland	4	2	17	7
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>2,954</u>

(Please note: The sponsorship figures reported for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in the July 24 issue were reversed.)

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit at (819) 994-6313.

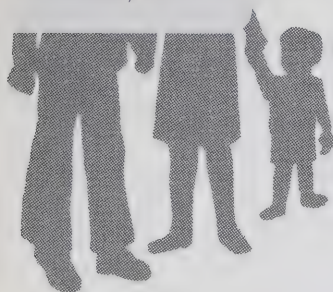


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NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 4

August 8, 1979

In a personal memorandum issued July 30 to all 26,000 Employment and Immigration staff members in Canada and abroad, Minister Ron Atkey outlined the action he expects them to take in the coming months with respect to the government's refugee program.

Commenting on the decision to increase the flow of Indochinese refugees to some 3,000 a month, Mr. Atkey pointed out, "This program will, if realized, be by far the largest single movement of refugees to Canada in its history."

.../2

Emphasizing confidence in his employees, Mr. Atkey continued, "The commitment the government has made is a recognition of the willingness of Canadians to help these unfortunate people. It is also an expression of confidence in the capacity of Employment and Immigration Canada to take the lead role in the extensive and sustained effort that will be needed to fulfill Canada's undertaking."

"Many of you have already done a great deal of work to prepare for this program. It must now be implemented," he added.

For Employment and Immigration Canada this will mean quickly putting into place the procedures and facilities required to bring this increased number of refugees into the country.

"It will also mean the longer term task of ensuring they receive, both from our services and the private sector, the support and opportunity they will need to make new homes in Canada," said Mr. Atkey. "These tasks will, of course, have to be carried out while we continue to deliver to the public our other many important programs and services.

"I am confident that you will meet the challenge we now face with resourcefulness and dedication," the Minister concluded.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

(1) Longue-Pointe Garrison Becomes a Reception Centre

Starting August 8, Longue-Pointe (one of four garrisons which together form CFB Montreal) will provide many Vietnamese refugees with their first temporary home on Canadian soil.

It will also accommodate representatives from various government departments and agencies who will help the refugees in their efforts to settle in this country. Transport Canada, the Department of Agriculture, Customs and Excise, the Department of Health and Welfare, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Forces, the Quebec Department of Immigration and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will all have offices at the garrison.

During the past few weeks, departments and agencies have been co-ordinating their efforts to speed up processing of the refugees and help them adjust to life in Canada as quickly as possible.

After a short welcome speech, and the usual paperwork, the refugees will be taken to their quarters. During their stay at Longue-Pointe, they will get their first taste of Canadian life and customs. Meals, however, will be adapted to the refugees' eating habits, and as a result, some foods such as milk and grape juice will not appear on the menu. Western eating utensils are not expected to be a problem for long.

After their experience with the refugees from the Hai Hong, reception staff are firmly resolved to make things as pleasant as possible for these people who have gone through so much. Last November, it became clear that "understanding" was the key word. A doctor from CFB Montreal said it this way: "Their experience on that boat was terrible, and all of a sudden people were taking care of them and showing concern. So they came to the clinic for no reason at all, even for a slight cough. They asked for medicine, but what they really needed was love and understanding, and I think we all tried to fill that need."

(2) First Refugees Arrive in P.E.I.

Six Vietnamese from a refugee camp in Hong Kong arrived in Prince Edward Island last Thursday after a brief stop-over in Montreal. They are the first to arrive on the island.

Employees of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will be working closely with these government-sponsored refugees to assist them in adapting successfully to Canada.

(3) Kaplan Counteracts Backlash

Federal Liberal immigration critic Robert Kaplan (York Centre) says it is necessary to counter backlash against refugees by showing they are good for the country.

There are two kinds of backlash contends Mr. Kaplan - that of racists and that caused by fear of unemployment.

Racists should be isolated and ignored Mr. Kaplan said, "because the vast majority of Canadian people are decent. They are prepared to welcome newcomers." He added that the answer to a fear of unemployment is to "point to the positive contribution refugees make to the country's economy."

In a tape prepared for radio broadcast Mr. Kaplan said, "Far from being a burden on the economy, the Indochinese refugees will help in its development. They are hard-working, industrious and self-reliant people who will find a place in Canadian society quickly."

(4) Response to Gilbert Report Negative

A July 18 draft report on refugee resettlement in Toronto, written by city planner Nathan Gilbert, has not received the support of some provincial and city officials.

Referring to the report, C.A. Allan, supervisor of immigrant settlement for Metro Toronto, said that in compiling his information, Mr. Gilbert was "listening with the wrong ear. There are so many statements that just aren't accurate."

That feeling was echoed by Howard Adelman, co-ordinator of Toronto's Operation Lifeline, who called Mr. Gilbert's report "misleading and hysterical. It's too bad it became public."

In his report to Toronto Mayor John Sewell, Mr. Gilbert deals with several aspects of refugee resettlement -- housing, income support, health care, language and job training, and orientation. Of these, he zeroes in on housing as the most serious potential problem.

"Finding an adequate supply of housing to meet both the short- and long-term needs of refugee resettlement will likely be the most major problem in the refugee resettlement matter. ...If the rate of immigration suddenly increases, it is unlikely that Toronto can absorb the crunch," states the report.

However, Mr. Allan does not feel his department will have many problems in finding housing for the refugees. He says, "We're always getting offers of rooms, flats and apartments. Every time we seem to be getting low, someone calls in or we find something ourselves...I'm not saying that there isn't going to be a housing shortage. We just haven't had one so far."

The July 25 offer by CMHC to make 3,000 housing units available for refugee occupancy across Canada should also help to offset any housing shortage that does develop in Ontario. Of the 1,300 units allocated to the province, 300 will be in Toronto, 500 in Mississauga, 200 in Oshawa and 300 in Hamilton. These houses, available on an equal basis to both government and privately sponsored refugees, should provide accommodation for some 5,000 to 6,500 people.

Mr. Gilbert's suggestion that short-term refugee camps be established in the province to deal with any potential housing problem was vetoed by Mayor Sewell, who said, "I am very much opposed to putting up camps. That is not my idea of integrating refugees into the community." Provincial Culture and Recreation Minister Rueben Baetz, whose department is responsible for resettling refugees in Ontario, also agreed. "We have tried to stay away from holding camps," he said.

(5) Vietnam Reduces Refugee Flow

In Kuala Lumpur, western refugee officials say Vietnam is living up to a pledge to cut the flow of refugees. As a result only 5,000 reached Malaysia in July compared with 20,000 in June.

They said, however, that they believed the reduction, promised by Vietnam at the Geneva Conference in July was only temporary.

A senior refugee official indicated that in late September or November we can expect the exodus to begin again. This is because Vietnam wants to get rid of about 1.4 million ethnic Chinese and unwanted Vietnamese quickly, and other processes are just too slow for Vietnam.

The official, who declined to be identified, said in a news report released by Associated Press, that almost all of the 5,000 who reached Malaysian waters or shores in July were towed back into the South China Sea in line with Malaysia's refusal to allow any additional refugees into the country.

There are now about 65,000 Indochinese refugees in camps in Malaysia. Since mid-June more than 18,000 refugees in about 100 boats have been turned away. Current estimates place another 335,000 refugees in camps in other Asian countries.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

(1) Alberta & the Northwest Territories

Department of National Defence flights to the Edmonton refugee staging area at DND's Griesbach Barracks will begin in mid-August. Refugees on flights arriving before then will be accommodated at the University of Alberta and local hotels and motels.

Over a period of two to seven days Indochinese refugees accommodated at the staging area will receive immigration documentation, medical examinations and treatment, and clothing. They will also be given orientation to Canada and their final province of destination. Following their stay, they will be transported to their new homes throughout western Canada.

It is anticipated there will be about 500 Indochinese refugees at the staging area at any given time. The Department of National Defence will provide them with food, accommodation and other support as required. Approximately half of all the Indochinese refugees coming to Canada will pass through this staging area.

The city of Edmonton has offered logistical support and is working closely with the government in the establishment and operation of the staging area.

Provincially, Alberta Manpower Minister James Horsman announced July 31 that the province will spend \$2.3 million to help Indochinese refugees settling in Alberta. The money will be used to improve English language programs, subsidize health-care costs and finance an information program.

"The program will supplement services already in place and is designed to aid the families in becoming integrated into communities as quickly as possible," Mr. Horsman said.

The funds are being diverted from money allocated to industrial training courses for Albertans. That program will continue with federal funding.

Both provincial and federal programs in English language training have been streamlined to meet the needs of the Indochinese refugees.

Elsewhere in Alberta, Fort McMurray will be accepting two refugees under informal sponsorship and a society has been organized to undertake formal sponsorship of additional families. Employers have made a number of job offers.

Hanna, Alberta, has indicated it plans to sponsor 12 Indochinese refugees who will be assisted by the entire community. In Fort Saskatchewan a community organization has been set up to sponsor at least two refugee families, and the group is exploring the possibility of jobs for additional refugees in the area.

In the Northwest Territories, Inuvik has agreed to accept eight Indochinese refugees (four married couples). Community support for the move is very strong and employment has already been arranged for the refugees at two of Inuvik's hotels.

(2) Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, interest and support for Indochinese refugees continues to grow as the first flights begin to land in Canada.

Regina CIC Manager Wilf Lindner issued a statement designed to clear away any misunderstandings about the sponsorship process. Some published reports tended to suggest that sponsors must have up to \$10,000 cash in hand before they are considered eligible as sponsors.

"This is not accurate," Mr. Lindner said, "for instance, if adequate housing can be provided in the residence of the sponsor or elsewhere, this will count towards the material assistance being made available to the refugee. Furnishings, household effects, food, clothing and incidentals for one year must be provided. However, the tally can be in kind as well as in cash."

Mr. Lindner also pointed out that orientation and moral support for refugees is an important contribution to be made by those undertaking sponsorship.

Shaunavon, Saskatchewan's Salem Lutheran Church has become the first Lutheran Church in Canada to sponsor an Indochinese refugee family under the terms of an agreement between the Canadian Lutheran World Relief Committee and the federal government. A community reception was held July 29 to welcome the three adults and five children of the Yee family to the community.

Moose Jaw radio station CHAB has just ended a week-long "vigil" featuring the Indochinese refugee situation. Entitled "Lifeline to Boat People -- From Saskatchewan to the China Sea," the program series produced by CHAB featured 12 major stories and 24 public service announcements. The refugee situation was highlighted at least once hourly in the station's newscasts. CHAB newscaster Vic Krasowski said that a high degree of community interest was demonstrated in the programming.

(3) Newfoundland and Labrador

Public interest in refugee sponsorship is increasing throughout Newfoundland and Labrador.

Two groups that have recently concluded sponsorship agreements with the federal government are the Menihek Committee for the Boat People, located in Labrador City, which will sponsor two refugee families regardless of size, and the Phar Group from Memorial University in St. John's, which has offered to sponsor one Indochinese family.

Traditionally about 0.6 percent of the people who immigrate to Canada settle in Newfoundland and Labrador. Based on these historical data, it is estimated that about 120 Indochinese refugees may eventually make their homes in the province.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

(1) Flights Delayed

Two "Magnet Two" DND flights from Hong Kong were delayed as the result of a massive tropical typhoon sweeping across the South China Sea.

Typhoon Hope, with winds reaching 189 kilometers per hour, also endangered the lives of an unknown number of Indochinese refugees still at sea in frail vessels. Rescue operations were limited by the ferocity of the storm, the worst in eight years. Within Hong Kong all public transportation was brought to a standstill and the Kai Tak International Airport was closed. More than 40 flights were cancelled.

DND Flight 5703 carrying refugees from Hong Kong to Edmonton and Toronto was delayed by 24 hours. Flight 5704 was delayed to a lesser degree.

(2) Brochures for Sponsors

The Mennonite Church in Canada, through its Central Committee, has prepared two major brochures of interest to individuals and groups sponsoring Indochinese refugees in Canada.

In an easy-to-read pamphlet "Refugee Assistance Program - MCC Canada" the Central Committee outlines the government's sponsorship program and the steps sponsoring groups within the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ congregations should take in developing individual sponsorship programs. Also explained are the responsibilities of both the federal government and the sponsoring groups to the refugees after their arrival.

The second publication, "An Introduction to Southeast Asian Refugees and Suggestions for Sponsors," has been prepared by MCC Manitoba. It is designed to provide background information for groups sponsoring refugees from various Southeast Asian nations.

The handout provides an overview of the language and cultural variations that can be expected and describes the religious beliefs of the people. Also included are Indochinese customs and characteristics. The role and responsibilities of the sponsor are given along with practical tips on what to do before and after the arrival of a refugee group in the community. The pamphlet provides a very useful English-Vietnamese word list.

(2) Companies Match Employee Contributions

Canadian companies offering to match employee contributions to groups aiding Indochinese refugees say the response is enthusiastic.

According to a Shell Canada spokesman, employees went to a committee running the firm's special fund for charities and asked if they could do something for the refugees. Shell Canada decided to match donations from the employees.

Dan Fockler, Vice-president of Industrial and Community Relations for Colgate-Palmolive Canada, says cheques have started arriving for his company's plan to match contributions to the Canadian Red Cross Society's Vietnamese Boat People Fund until September 1. The Red Cross Society is hoping to raise \$500,000 for aid to refugees still in Southeast Asian camps.

Michael Barrett of Xerox of Canada Ltd. said they were quite surprised by the reaction. "We're very pleased. There's a lot of enthusiasm."

Xerox of Canada has a policy of matching employees' cash donations to recognized charitable groups.

(3) Cool Aid

Fifty dollars a glass for a cold drink? That's what some people have been paying at a Westmount stand in Montreal operated by Grace Prince.

It's all part of the Montreal mother's efforts to raise funds to aid Indochinese refugees. In one week she collected \$650. People are asked to give whatever they can and this has ranged from nickles and dimes to "folding money" and cheques. One Tuesday during Montreal's recent torrid heat wave, Mrs. Prince and her helpers totalled \$200 in sales.

"I supply the drink and the paper cups and the neighborhood supplies the kids to augment my own collection," said Mrs. Prince.

The money is being turned over to the Montreal Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the many organizations providing assistance to the refugees.

Four of Mrs. Prince's seven children have been working at the stand making signs and posters and pouring cool drinks for the customers.

If someone says they gave the day before they are liable to be told by a youngster, "That was for yesterday's boat people. What are you going to do for today's?"

Some residents have come to regard the stand as a sort of toll station. "They give every day on the way home," Mrs. Prince said.

In addition to her fund-raising campaign, Mrs. Prince and her husband have agreed to take in an Indochinese family for a year. The family is due to arrive in five or six weeks.

(4) Edmonton Jewish Council to Sponsor Twenty Refugees

The Edmonton Jewish Council, in co-operation with the Canadian Jewish Congress, hopes to bring 20 Indochinese refugees to Alberta's capital.

The director of the Edmonton group, Gerry Rubin, says the CJC's national goal is to sponsor 1,000 refugees and to resettle incoming families in Jewish communities throughout Canada. Each community, according to size, has been asked to accept a certain number of refugees.

(5) Refugees Arrive in Ottawa

For 202 Indochinese refugees, one story ended and another began as a Canadian Armed Forces 707 touched down at Ottawa International Airport shortly before 4 a.m. Monday morning.

In Hangar 11, the arrival of the 137 adults and 65 children touched off an emotional welcome from Ottawa Mayor Marion Dewar.

"We are hoping you will love us as much as we're going to love you," she told the refugees. Their arrival marked the realization of plans developed by Ottawa's Project 4000 begun only five weeks ago.

Ottawa area Member of Parliament Kenneth Binks was present at the arrival, to convey greetings from Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey. Among many prominent Ottawans at the airport to greet the Indochinese refugees was Archbishop William Robinson, representing the various Anglican Churches acting as sponsors, and Alan Breakspear, chairman of Project 4000.

Of the 202 arrivals, 108 were sponsored through Project 4000 while the remaining 94 were sponsored by the federal government.

Members of the Ottawa Chinese and Vietnamese Communities had erected signs at the airport saying "Welcome to Canada."

(6) Alberta Gas Trunklines to Sponsor Refugees

A major Canadian firm has undertaken to sponsor 20 Indochinese refugee families.

Alberta Gas Trunklines, headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, has become the first corporate body to sponsor Indochinese refugees in the province.

The decision to undertake the sponsorship program was announced last week by the firm's senior Vice-president Dianne Narvik.

(7) Refugee Tuition Waived by Ottawa Board of Education

The Ottawa Board of Education (OBE) decided Thursday, July 26, to waive tuition fees for some of the expected refugee students.

Fees of \$16 for two-hour-a-day classes and \$32 for four-hour classes have been dropped for a one-year period for refugees wishing to take continuing education courses within the OBE system.

Also, students from kindergarten to grade 13 who are without legal guardians will not have to pay regular non-resident fees ranging from \$2,000 to \$2,600 annually.

The OBE is setting up an information and reception centre to serve both adults and children requesting OBE services. The Board plans to have interpreters at the centre and will conduct basic orientation programs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Some people, the media in particular, have raised this pertinent point.

- Q. Why are the Indochinese refugees not available for comment for 24 hours after entering Canada?
- A. This is a policy which Employment and Immigration has been following for a number of years in the movement of refugees. The Indochinese refugees have undergone a traumatic experience over the past weeks and months. On arrival in Canada they have completed a flight of some 30 hours' duration. After being taken directly from the refugee camps in the first asylum countries, they require at least 24 hours of rest upon entering Canada, before undergoing questioning by the media.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

National and local groups wishing to obtain information about the sponsorship of refugees can contact their nearest Canada Immigration Centre or call one of the following telephone numbers in their region:

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5068 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539
Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
Toronto West Mississauga	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 26 270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived 1979Source Country

	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January 1 - July 6, 1979	4,454	167	109	178	4,908

Estimated Arrivals

July 6 - August 7, 1979	1,210
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<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>6,118</u>
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Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of July 6, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	616	12.55
Alberta	423	8.62
Saskatchewan	224	4.56
Manitoba	253	5.15
Ontario	1,820	37.08
Quebec	1,487	30.30
New Brunswick	34	.69
Nova Scotia	46	.94
Prince Edward Island	--	--
Newfoundland	5	.10
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4,908</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Refugee Sponsorships as of August 3, 1979

<u>Sponsors</u>	<u>Persons Sponsored</u>
999	5,328

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

	<u>As of Aug. 3</u>	<u>As of July 27</u>	<u>As of Aug. 3</u>	<u>As of July 27</u>
British Columbia	169	135	951	797
Alberta	101	65	620	400
Saskatchewan	59	49	324	282
Manitoba	108	100	483	431
Ontario	512	364	2717	1,753
Quebec	22	15	99	64
Nova Scotia	10	7	45	16
New Brunswick	9	8	48	40
Prince Edward Island	-	---	-	--
Newfoundland	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>5328</u>	<u>3,800</u>

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NEWSLETTER INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Government
Publications

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Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 5

August 15, 1979

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey is pleased with the substantial shift in public opinion in support of federal government initiatives to resettle up to 50,000 Indochinese refugees in Canada.

A Gallup poll, conducted nationally in early July, indicates that 49 percent of Canadians favour the admission of more refugees from Southeast Asia while only 38 percent of those polled disapproved of the current program.

In February of this year, a similar poll showed that 52 percent of respondents felt that too many refugees were being admitted at that time. In February the resettlement plans called for admission of up to 5,000 refugees this year. Some 37 percent of the people polled in February felt that the number was appropriate.

The dramatic reversal recorded in the July poll taken some two weeks before announcement of the federal plan to admit up to 50,000 refugees by the end of 1980 indicates a major shift in public sentiment towards the refugee program.

"This is probably the greatest support for immigration of refugees ever recorded in a national poll," says Mr. Atkey. "We are very pleased - but not at all surprised at the results. Canadians are the kind of people who cannot disregard the suffering of others - they are humanitarians of the highest order."

The July poll indicated the highest level of support in Quebec, where 57 percent of those polled were in favour of the program. Support generally is stronger in the larger metropolitan centres rather than in smaller communities or rural areas. Canadians under the age of 50 are more supportive of the refugee program than older citizens.

The Gallup polls in February and in July were based on results obtained, in each case, from approximately 1,000 interviews conducted in homes throughout Canada.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Prime Minister Reiterates Canada's Stand

In a letter to the editors of the Montreal Star, Prime Minister Clark commended the response of Montreal citizens to the appeal issued by the Montreal Committee to Save the Boat People.

Mr. Clark drew attention to the recent meetings in Toyko. "I committed our government to increasing significantly Canada's contribution to Indochinese refugee relief and resettlement. I am pleased that my colleagues, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Employment and Immigration, were able to follow up on this commitment very quickly with their July 18 announcement of measures that constitute one of the most concerted refugee efforts in Canadian history," he wrote.

"I am personally moved by the warm and humanitarian actions by Canadians everywhere, and I take pride that their determination and commitment will place our country in the forefront of the nations of the world working to alleviate this horrendous situation," he added.

"In the end this crisis will only be resolved at its source," writes Mr. Clark. "My government intends to continue to speak out strongly for the need of countries of exodus to amend policies which are causing the intolerable expulsion of whole segments of the population."

Refugees as Healthy as the Average Canadian

"Indochinese refugees entering Canada are probably as healthy as the average Canadian", says Dr. David Holbrook, a National Health and Welfare medical officer stationed in Singapore. Dr. Holbrook screens immigrant refugees destined for Canada.

Refuting statements in a recent report released in Toronto, Dr. Holbrook told a Singapore news conference that there is no need to fear an epidemic caused by an influx of Indochinese refugees. He indicated that about 12 percent of the refugees who have undergone extensive medical checks in Southeast Asia have been rejected for health reasons. The medical examination for refugees is the same as that given to other immigrants.

The Director of the Tropical Disease Clinic at Toronto General Hospital, Dr. Jay Keystone, says that many diseases found in Asia cannot survive in Canada. "Bacterial and viral infections would not take root here as long as good personal hygiene and sanitation are maintained," says Dr. Keystone. While saying there is a small risk, he points out there has been no shortcut taken in medical screening. About 1.5 million Canadians return from holiday vacations in the tropics yearly, and thousands of immigrants have come to Canada without any threat of epidemics.

"In fact," Dr. Keystone says, "the refugees risk infection when they come to Canada. They have no immunity to viral illnesses such as colds and flu."

Sponsors and refugees should be made aware of preventive measures for combating infectious diseases, one of the most effective of which is immunization. This program, when carried out according to the following schedules, will protect most children against the indicated diseases. Sponsors should make incoming Indochinese refugees aware of the value of immunization for themselves and their children. (Note: The tables should be used as a guide only. A medical doctor must make all final decisions about immunization.)

TABLE 1
ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

AGE	IMMUNIZATION AGAINST:			
2 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
4 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
6 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
12 months	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	
18 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
4-6 years	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
11-12 years	Rubella (for girls)			
14-16 years	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio

TABLE 2
IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN NOT IMMUNIZED IN
EARLY INFANCY
(FOR CHILDREN 1 THROUGH 6 YEARS OF AGE)

TIMING	IMMUNIZATION AGAINST:			
First visit	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
Interval after 1st visit				
1 month	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	
2 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
4 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
16 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
11-12 years	Rubella (for girls)			
14-16 years	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio

TABLE 3
IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN NOT IMMUNIZED IN
EARLY INFANCY
(FOR CHILDREN 7 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

TIMING		IMMUNIZATION AGAINST:			
First visit	Tetanus and Diphtheria				Polio
Interval after 1st visit					
1 month	Measles	Mumps	Rubella		
2 months	Tetanus and Diphtheria				Polio
14 to 16 months	Tetanus and Diphtheria				Polio
11-12 years	Rubella (for girls)				
14-16 years	Tetanus and Diphtheria				Polio

Refugee Processing Streamlined

A streamlining of processing of Indochinese refugees will reduce by 50% the documentation carried out by Immigration officers in Southeast Asia. The move will give the on-site officers more time to concentrate on their key function - the selection and transportation of refugees to Canada.

The revision of procedures was ordered by Employment and Immigration Canada on July 18 following announcement of the increased refugee intake.

An Ottawa-based team set to work immediately to develop a strategy designed to shift all documentation and functions which did not contribute directly to overseas requirements to the staging areas at Griesbach Barracks and Longue Pointe. By the end of July plans for a revised processing system were finalized.

Central to the new concept for handling the refugee flow is the creation of a new processing record and visa document combining the essential elements of four regular documents previously in use. The concept also calls for the shift of all processing of Social Insurance Numbers to the Canadian staging areas. Various other refinements to overseas processing were made.

The process will require additional work to be performed at the Canadian staging areas, where the skill and resources of regional CEIC staff can be utilized more fully in speeding up the entry of refugees.

Edmonton Staging Area Readied

Built in 1950 as a former army installation, Griesbach Barracks is part of the Canadian Forces Base Edmonton complex. The CFB installation at the Griesbach site covers 640 acres, and the last installation there was completed in 1959.

The site, now being used as a staging area for Indochinese refugees, has numerous barracks blocks, a drill hall, mess facilities, a parade square and all of the necessary services required to house and maintain a 1,000-man regiment.

Currently Griesbach Barracks is the home of the Canadian Airborne Centre, which trains all Canadian Forces parachute trainees and it is also the location of the Parachute Maintenance Depot, a Canadian Forces unit which cleans, packs and refurbishes all of the parachutes used in the Canadian Forces.

In 1978 the complex was used to house and feed more than 1,000 Canadian Forces members brought to Edmonton to support the Commonwealth Games.

The complex is now being readied to accommodate the more than 15,000 Indochinese refugees who will pass through the staging area beginning August 14.

The Spall Block, a large building with 60 rooms and a common recreation area, is being converted to accommodate the refugees. Four bunk beds are being placed in each of the rooms. There are tables and a combination closet/chest of drawers in the four corners of each room for personal belongings. All incoming refugees will be accommodated in this building.

The "mess" (kitchen facilities) is located close to the Spall Block and is fully equipped with modern facilities. For each sitting up to 500 people can be accommodated. Care and attention is being paid to the provision of food familiar to the Indochinese arrivals.

The large drill hall will be used as a processing area where immigration and health officials will complete necessary final processing before the refugees' departure to their final destination throughout Canada.

Housing for Refugees

In the Metropolitan Toronto area, Indochinese refugees are now taking up accommodation in 300 housing units provided by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The units are part of the 3,000 across Canada made available through the CMHC for use by incoming refugees.

It is expected that the housing will be occupied on a short-term basis for periods ranging from three to six months. At the end of this time, the refugees will have the opportunity to purchase the units if they wish to do so.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

British Columbia

The British Columbia Legislature unanimously approved the Refugee Settlement Program of British Columbia Act Monday, July 30.

As the bill was passed, B.C. Immigration Minister Allan Williams delivered a message to those concerned with the inflow of Indochinese refugees.

"Neither the government of the Province of British Columbia nor the government of Canada is embarking upon a program which will encourage people to choose Canada beyond our capacity to settle them," he told the legislature.

The new Act will provide funding to non-profit organizations, municipalities and government agencies assisting refugee resettlement in B.C. The assistance will apply to refugees from all parts of the world and not exclusively to those from Southeast Asia.

Alex Macdonald, the NDP member for the provincial riding of Vancouver East, said the opposition supports the government bill.

"Canada has been greatly enriched by the contributions of immigrants, who have made this country a more exciting place to live in," he said.

The legislation calls for the appointment of a B.C. Refugee Advisory Committee to assess the needs of refugees and to advise on the development and delivery of service. It will also recommend the extent to which the B.C. government should provide financial support to refugees.

Alberta

In Edmonton, Alberta, city school boards and other agencies are getting ready to supply special language training for Indochinese refugees destined for the province.

The separate school board has undertaken to provide about 20 hours of general orientation to each group of refugees arriving at nearby Griesbach Barracks, the main staging area for refugees resettling in western Canada. Superintendent Jack Earle says the separate school system will also make 50 hours of instruction in basic English available to each group.

Mr. Earle estimates that of the 15,000 refugees expected to arrive at the Griesbach Barracks in the next 18 to 24 months, the majority of those of school age will be junior high and high school students.

An Edmonton public school spokesman, Arnie Enger, says the public school system has day and evening courses for both children and adults in 15 schools.

"We haven't made any specific pledge but we've made it clear we have the facilities and would be glad to help", he said.

The biggest part of day-time instruction in English for refugees in the city will probably be carried out at the Edmonton-based Alberta Vocational Centre. The centre will also provide general orientation in Canadian living skills.

Manitoba

Winnipeg Mayor Bill Norrie has obtained approval from the city's Executive Committee to look into the establishment of a non-profit charitable organization to receive funds and provide assistance to service clubs, private firms and individual citizens wishing to assist Indochinese refugees.

On August 1, Manitoba Premier Sterling Lyon announced provincial Cabinet approval of a \$30,000 grant to the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross for refugee assistance.

A resource centre for sponsors has been established at the offices of the International Centre in Winnipeg. Various agencies plan contributions of informational material on the services they provide.

Sponsorship agreements have been signed with the Synod of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St. Boniface and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Winnipeg.

Quebec

The Province of Quebec is sending two more provincial immigration officers to Southeast Asia to assist three already there.

The Quebec Immigration Department says one will be stationed in Singapore to work with refugees now in Malaysian camps while the other will proceed to Bangkok to help process refugees in Thailand.

Three of the officers will remain in Hong Kong but will be available to provide assistance in other areas when required.

Residents of the Outaouais region of western Quebec, centering on Hull, attended a meeting Thursday, August 2, to explore ways and means of assisting incoming Indochinese refugees.

The aim of the meeting, says Roger Giroux, Director General of the COFI de l'Outaouais, a training and orientation centre run by the Quebec Ministry of Immigration, was to set up an umbrella committee for individuals and groups in the area wishing to sponsor refugees.

Various groups and churches in Aylmer, Chelsea and Hull have already developed plans to sponsor the refugees.

Newfoundland

In Newfoundland, an agreement between the federal government and the Archdiocese of St. John's has been signed by Archbishop A. L. Penny. It is similar in terms to that recently concluded with the Roman Catholic authorities in the Ottawa area. It is expected a number of Indochinese families will be sponsored as a result of the new agreement. There are 40 Roman Catholic parishes in the province.

Prince Edward Island

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in Prince Edward Island is using the "boat people" as the theme of a planned display during Country Days and Old Home Week in Charlottetown August 9 through August 18.

Commission officials are working closely with the Canadian Red Cross in conjunction with the display, and the booth is being designed to give Islanders the opportunity to make personal contributions to the Red Cross campaign. The Red Cross objective in Prince Edward Island is \$5,000, which will be used to help Indochinese refugees in Asian camps. CEIC staff manning the display will be accepting "on-the-spot" donations and will issue receipts on behalf of the Red Cross.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Immigration Officer Receives Merit Award

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey presented Immigration officer Ian Hamilton with a \$2,500 merit award August 7 for his work during the Hai Hong crisis in November 1978.

Mr. Hamilton was in charge of the CEIC Singapore office from August 1977 to July 1979 and flew to Kuala Lumpur to manage a team of nine Canadians in the screening of the Hai Hong refugees. The team was not allowed on the Hai Hong but was required to conduct civil and medical examinations aboard a minesweeper on a tossing sea, in 100 degree heat.

Working 20-hour days, the team processed 604 persons between November 21 and 23. These were followed by other long days organizing transportation to Canada. The success of the project was attributed to Mr. Hamilton's guidance, personal example and excellent administrative abilities.

The Hai Hong crisis was just one of the many incidents handled by Mr. Hamilton, who was called "Mr. Canada" by refugees throughout Southeast Asia.

Audio-Visuals Produced

In Ottawa, the Public Affairs Division of the Employment and Immigration Commission has announced that production is now underway on a series of videotape and film presentations related to the arrival of Indochinese refugees in Canada.

Some of the topics to be covered in the presentations will be the orientation of refugees to the Canadian way of life, the documentation process and information on how to sponsor a refugee.

Also planned are special clips for media use. Further information will be given in subsequent issues of the newsletter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What services of the federal government are available to privately sponsored (non-government sponsored) refugees?

A. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will supplement the services provided by sponsors, in the following ways:

Interest-free transportation loans from overseas to final destination in Canada are available, to be repaid by refugees when they become self-supporting.

Temporary medical assistance is provided -- emergency hospital, medical and dental care -- in the interval between admission to Canada and arrival at final destination.

Job counselling and placement services are available from the Canada Employment Centre in the community.

Language Training Courses on a full-time basis may be arranged by the local Canada Employment Centre for refugees whose lack of English or French would prevent employment. However, non-government sponsored refugees are not eligible for training course allowances while studying a language. Sponsors are required to provide material assistance for the duration of the course.

Refugees may be enrolled in full-time, occupational training courses, if required and available, to upgrade job skills. Trainees are provided with living allowances to be supplemented by the sponsoring group.

Q. Is there any matching of refugees to sponsoring groups?

A. Eligible groups are required to complete a form providing the basic information necessary for matching the group with a refugee family. When suitable refugees have been identified, information about the family will be provided to the sponsors through the Canada Immigration Centre where they made their initial application. This information will include the number of people in the family, their ages, the language they speak, and some basic facts about their educational and working backgrounds.

The sponsoring group will then decide whether they are willing to assist the refugee family.

Although every effort will be made to select the requested refugees, this may not always be possible and sponsors should be prepared to be flexible when deciding whether to accept a particular family. When sponsors agree to accept certain refugees, their group representatives will sign a form naming the sponsored individuals and outlining the assistance to be provided.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

National and local groups wishing to obtain information about the sponsorship of refugees can contact their nearest Canada Immigration Centre or call one of the following telephone numbers in their region:

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539
Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
Toronto West Mississauga	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 26 270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

APPENDIX

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

<u>Persons Arrived 1979</u>	<u>Source Country</u>				
	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January 1 - July 13, 1979	4,587	195	247	199	5,228

Estimated Arrivals

July 13 - August 14, 1979	2,042
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<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>7,270</u>
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Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of July 13, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	646	12.36
Alberta	483	9.24
Saskatchewan	230	4.40
Manitoba	276	5.28
Ontario	1,942	37.15
Quebec	1,565	29.93
New Brunswick	35	.67
Nova Scotia	46	.88
Prince Edward Island	--	-
Newfoundland	5	.10
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>5,228</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Refugee Sponsorships as of August 10, 1979

Sponsors

1,263

Persons Sponsored

6,940

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsors

Persons Sponsored

As of Aug. 10 As of Aug. 3 As of Aug. 10 As of Aug. 3

British Columbia	208	169	1189	951
Alberta	112	101	694	620
Saskatchewan	63	59	348	324
Manitoba	113	108	513	483
Ontario	702	512	3876	2717
Quebec	29	22	140	99
Nova Scotia	13	10	60	45
New Brunswick	10	9	58	48
Prince Edward Island	--	-	--	--
Newfoundland	13	9	62	41
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1263</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>6940</u>	<u>5328</u>

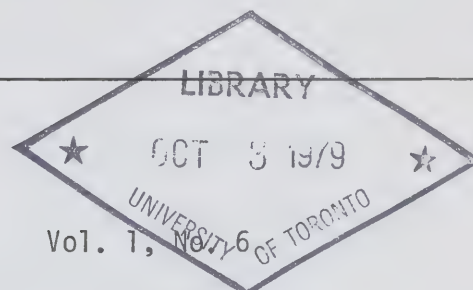
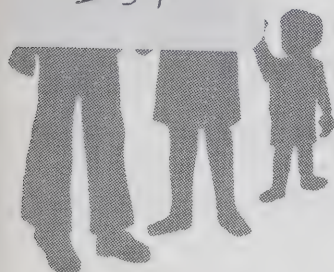
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NEWSLETTER

Government
Publications

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



August 22, 1979

Studies carried out by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) over the past ten years indicate that immigrants and refugees make major contributions to the Canadian economy and social growth in a short time.

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey said that the studies, which began following the arrival of Czechoslovakian refugees in 1968, dispel the myth that refugees hurt our economy or that they become charges on the public purse.

"Our findings show quite conclusively the contribution these newcomers make," Mr. Atkey said. "The facts speak for themselves."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The Refugees - Separating Fact from Fiction

Movements of refugees have always met mixed reaction in Canada, as elsewhere, especially when they are received in periods of economic uncertainty.

In the last eleven years, Canada has been host to four significant movements: Czechoslovakians (1968), Ugandan Asians (1972) Chileans (1973-79), and the present Indochinese program.

Nearly 12,000 Czechoslovakians entered Canada between October 1968 and March 1969. Most of them received financial assistance, during their first few months in Canada, on an average of \$766 per person until they became self-sufficient. By the end of the first year the average Czech refugee family was earning \$518 monthly. In the two following years the average monthly earnings rose to \$603 and \$726 respectively.

The \$726 represents about 85% of the Canadian average for that year. Most of these earnings went back into the economy. In the second year, for example, the income was spent this way: 18% on housing, 16% on food, 8% on clothing, 8% on transportation, 4% on education, 5% on medical care, 6% on recreation and 12% on miscellaneous items. About half had purchased furniture and cars; 30% had bought television, radio and record-playing equipment; 10% had bought refrigerators, stoves and washing machines. Almost one in five - 17% - had purchased a home.

The Ugandan Asian movement brought 7069 persons from Uganda. Twelve months after arrival, 88% were employed full-time. Of these one in 11 were at the managerial level, 15% were in professional and technical positions, 36% were in clerical and sales, and 22% were craftsmen. Though starting at income levels well below the Canadian average, most had moved quickly upward and after one year were just slightly below the Canadian average.

The Ugandan Asian movement shows a particular feature. Within a year, people from this group had launched 66 small businesses. While many were family operations, about 9% were already providing employment to between 20 and 49 other residents of Canada. On the average, each self-employed Ugandan Asian brought direct employment to five other workers.

Earnings were ploughed back into the nation's economy, giving a widespread ripple effect. After a year, more than two-thirds were paying rent regularly for modest apartment accommodations and one quarter had rented or bought a house - all of which meant other spending on durable household goods.

In Chile the coup d'état of September 1973 created another special refugee movement. About 7,000 people have come directly from Chile as well as from special refugee camps in adjacent South American countries.

A study made in 1976 showed that 73 per cent of the Chileans who had arrived by then had become employed. One third had a family income in the \$10,000 - \$14,999 range, while 11 per cent had a family income of less than \$6,000. This is comparable to figures for the Canadian population in general. Of these former Chilean refugees, 85 per cent were paying rent for housing while 7 per cent had purchased a home. Only a fraction were sharing accommodations with relatives or receiving further adjustment assistance.

Refugees can Benefit from the Canada Manpower Training Program

One of Employment and Immigration Canada's roles is to provide occupational training for adults through the Canada Manpower Training Program (CMTP). Indochinese refugees benefit from this program.

French or English language training is available on a priority basis to those adult refugees who are destined for the labour force. This training is designed to help them gain sufficient knowledge of one of the two official languages to find work related to their usual occupation.

Refugees requiring such training must be referred to a course by an Employment counsellor at a Canada Employment Centre. Training is provided at no cost to the adult and, in addition, those refugees who are not sponsored by relatives, groups or organizations may be eligible for an allowance to assist them with basic living expenses during the training period.

The allowances range from \$20 to \$125 a week, depending on the number of a trainee's dependants.

Refugees requiring skill training are eligible for such training on the same basis as other residents of Canada and again must be selected and referred to an appropriate course by a counsellor at a Canada Employment Centre. Those referred to skill training will have the course paid for by Employment and Immigration Canada and are eligible for allowances under normal criteria, whether government or privately sponsored.

Immigrants Arrive Under Canada-Vietnam Understanding

The first Vietnamese to arrive in Canada under formal close relative sponsorship and immigration understandings with the government of Vietnam to allow the re-unification of families are now in the country after a flight from Ho Chi Minh Ville (Saigon).

The 26 people are the first of up to 1,000 Vietnamese immigrants who may arrive this year under terms of an understanding with Hanoi which has been under discussion for four years prior to approval.

Of the seven families that arrived during the week of August 13, three were destined for Toronto, two for Ottawa and one each for Edmonton and Vancouver. Included in the group were the wives and children of former Vietnamese who are now Canadian citizens.

The Immigrants were selected by Canadian officials on a liaison visit to Ho Chi Minh Ville in March and were flown to Bangkok, Thailand, where official documentation was completed prior to the flight to Canada.

Indochinese Minors

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey says Canada is making special arrangements to accept adolescent refugees from camps in Southeast Asia. "We have discussed the matter with all the provinces, and Ontario and Quebec have expressed interest for immediate involvement," said the Minister.

"There is an indeterminate number of unaccompanied minor children in the refugee camps," Mr. Atkey noted. "I want to emphasize that the children who are adolescents are not necessarily orphans."

Mr. Atkey said that because few countries are assisting unaccompanied adolescent refugees, the federal government approached the provinces a few weeks ago to explore ways in which Canada could help.

"Provincial involvement is essential because of the need for home studies and arrangements for guardianships for these young people," said Mr. Atkey. Details of the program should be completed soon.

Griesbach Barracks Hosts First Refugees

The Edmonton staging area located at Griesbach Barracks went into official operation August 14 with the arrival of a DND "Magnet II" flight at nearby Namao, a CFB air base. The flight touched down at 4:10 p.m., about three hours later than scheduled, with 199 Indochinese refugees ranging in age from 5 weeks to 86 years. The delay had been caused by adverse weather conditions affecting the flight to Hong Kong from Canada.

More than 100 of the refugees were Laotians and Cambodians who had escaped to Thailand and were later transported to Hong Kong. The remainder came from Vietnam.

At the newly opened staging area the refugees were fed a light meal prior to undergoing the usual immigration, customs and health processing. The main dining room was kept open continuously. One official at the staging area noted that the main attraction was not oriental food but North American style hamburgers and hot dogs. After a short period of rest following their 21-hour flight, the refugees continued onward to final destinations in western Canada, Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

British Columbia

The British Columbia Human Rights Commission has announced it will spend \$50,000 on a publicity campaign designed to inform Indochinese refugees of their rights. The campaign will also urge British Columbians to make the refugees welcome in the province.

Saskatchewan

In Regina, John McMurtry, Saskatchewan Commissioner for the Red Cross, has indicated that a Saskatchewan provincial grant of \$25,000 to Red Cross International will be used to allay the plight of both Indochinese and Nicaraguan refugees still in camps abroad.

Manitoba

Mayor Bill Norrie of Winnipeg has announced the appointment of Sidney Spivak, a former Manitoba Minister, as head of the Citizens' Committee of the Citizen's Refugee Support Program.

The aim of the new committee is to allow participation by Winnipeg citizens who are not affiliated with churches or community groups and who are not in a position to participate.

Ontario

The Newcomer's Service of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation provides a wide range of services and publications of interest to both sponsors and Indochinese refugees.

One important document produced by the service is a 281-page book, in Chinese, containing information on life in Ontario and the services available for new immigrants.

Of interest to sponsors of refugees are two pamphlets in the service's Ontario Ethnocultural Profiles series. One deals with the history of the Indochinese immigration to Canada and Ontario and provides much useful information about their customs, traditions and cultural viewpoint. The second publication describes the integration of Chinese into the fabric of Canadian society.

The Newcomer's Service is very active in the development of educational materials aimed at assisting immigrants to acquire English as a second language. It also offers advice and help in setting up orientation programs to help immigrants adjust to life in a new environment.

Material can be obtained from the Ministry offices at 1 Nicholas Street in Ottawa, where Miss Margaret Verma has been appointed to assist local groups, or through the Newcomer Service at 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Minister for Education Terence Donahoe, who is also responsible for immigration, says Nova Scotians are responding positively in support of Indochinese refugees and predicts this moral and economic support will continue.

Mr. Donahoe noted a recent refugee sponsorship agreement signed on behalf of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax by Archbishop James H. Hayes as an example of the support in his province.

Mr. Donahoe said Nova Scotia endorses the federal government's move toward resettlement of up to 50,000 refugees in Canada. As many as 700 will possibly find homes in Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick

George Churney of St. John has organized local businessmen, lawyers, accountants and more than 200 city firemen into a refugee aid association.

Several church groups are pooling their resources with the association, which will not sponsor families but raise money to cover the financial commitment of sponsors, help cut costs by seeking donations of furniture, clothing and housing, and help refugee families become self-sufficient as quickly as possible.

..../11

Prince Edward Island

A telethon broadcast over Charlottetown radio station CFCY has raised close to \$5,400. The money will go to aid Indochinese refugees. Pastor George Power of Calvary Temple developed the telethon along with the Red Cross.

* * * * *

A group of 43 Employment and Immigration staff members, led by J.R. Baxter, the Affirmative Action Co-ordinator for the CEIC in the province, and J.M. Wyatt, an Immigration counsellor, have sponsored an Indochinese refugee family of three.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

CBC Special to Aid Refugees

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will air a three-hour "special" benefit program on its nation-wide television network Friday evening, September 14.

Entitled "The Boat People-- Operation Lifeline", the variety program will originate from live concerts being held in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Charlottetown. In announcing the decision to broadcast the special, CBC head of variety programming Jack McAndrew said the show will include appearances by many of Canada's English-language personalities and performers, with Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster acting as national hosts. Among those tentatively scheduled to participate are Dan Hill, John Allen Cameron, Buffy Ste. Marie, the Irish Rovers, Murray McLauchlan, Liona Boyd and Carol Baker.

Funds will be raised through sponsorship by corporations, business firms and other organizations whose contributions will be acknowledged during the three-hour telecast. Proceeds from ticket sales at the concerts and from on-air appeals to the public will also be donated towards assisting the refugees.

Performer and craft unions have allowed donation of talents and services by performers and technicians to aid in the project.

It Happened in Hong Kong

Immigration Officer Colleen Cupples was supervising the embarkation of Indochinese refugees for their flight to Canada.

She spotted a tiny Vietnamese girl in the lineup carrying a bucket almost as big as she was. One of Miss Cupples' tasks is ensuring that certain foodstuffs are not imported by the refugees contrary to Canadian regulations. She approached the child and gently asked what she was carrying. The child took the lid off the bucket. It contained water.

"When we left Vietnam," she gravely explained to the interpreter, "we were all very thirsty on our boat. Now I'm going to Canada. I don't know how far away it is but it is certainly a long journey, and I am never going to be thirsty again."

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. Persons who are not sure which office they should call can obtain this information by calling the appropriate number listed below.

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272 231-5728
- Calgary	
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539 966-7528 966-6120
- Toronto East	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 26
- Toronto West	270-7400
- Mississauga	
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

APPENDIX

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

<u>Persons Arrived 1979</u>	<u>Source Country</u>				
	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January 1 - July 20, 1979	5,022	197	248	220	5,687
 <u>Estimated Arrivals</u>					
July 20 - August 21, 1979					1,857
 <u>GRAND TOTAL</u>					 7,544

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of July 20, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	814	14.31
Alberta	602	10.59
Saskatchewan	253	4.45
Manitoba	279	4.91
Ontario	2,078	36.54
Quebec	1,569	27.59
New Brunswick	39	.69
Nova Scotia	47	.83
Prince Edward Island	--	--
Newfoundland	6	.11
 <hr/>		
<u>TOTAL</u>	5,687	100.00

Refugee Sponsorships as of August 17, 1979

Sponsors

1,607

Persons Sponsored

9,036

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsors

Persons Sponsored

<u>AS OF:</u>	<u>Aug. 17</u>	<u>Aug. 10</u>	<u>Aug. 17</u>	<u>Aug. 10</u>
British Columbia	264	208	1568	1189
Alberta	124	112	777	694
Saskatchewan	78	63	447	348
Manitoba	139	113	649	513
Ontario	918	702	5172	3876
Quebec	40	29	192	140
New Brunswick	15	10	81	58
Nova Scotia	13	13	66	60
Prince Edward Island	1	--	8	--
Newfoundland	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1607</u>	<u>1263</u>	<u>9036</u>	<u>6940</u>

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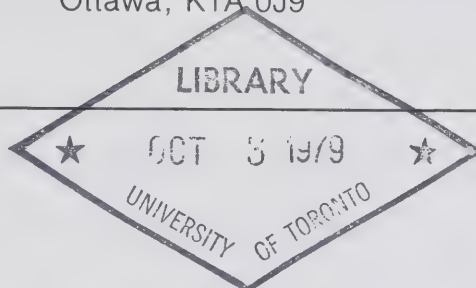
Note: A new telephone line has been put into service for the convenience of the national media. Enquiries in either English or French should be directed to: Ottawa (613) 995-0731.

NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Government
Publications

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 7
August 29, 1979

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey has declared unfounded recent statements made by the National Citizens' Coalition that the number of Indochinese refugees coming to Canada will total at least 750,000 in the not too distant future, as each refugee arriving here will lead to the sponsorship of 15 more.

Mr. Atkey said, "This statement greatly exaggerates the potential inflow of sponsored immigrants. In fact, studies conducted by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission estimate that for each 100 independent immigrants landing in Canada, an additional 80 sponsored immigrants are likely to be landed over the subsequent 20-year period. This figure is a cumulative one and includes those who are sponsored by the initial group, as well as subsequent sponsorships by each new wave of sponsored arrivals.

"When broken down by country of origin, the rates of sponsorship for each 100 landed immigrants ranged up to a maximum of 94. Even if one were to assume the highest rate (i.e., 94) for the Indochinese refugees, this would indicate that the number sponsored would be smaller than the number in the original movement and that it would, in any event, be spread over a considerable period of time.

"It should also be noted that there are special factors which must be taken into consideration in the current circumstances. First of all, our current policy is to bring in whole families of refugees. Therefore, there are fewer people left to sponsor than in the usual situation of independents sponsoring their families, and the cumulative sponsorship rate is likely to be lower than would otherwise be the case.

"Secondly, it is likely to be extremely difficult for family members still in Indochina to leave the area even if sponsored, because of the restrictive policies of the Hanoi government.

"And finally, sponsors must meet certain financial requirements. The Indochinese refugees are in less favourable financial circumstances upon arrival than regular immigrants and would not, therefore, be able to sponsor large numbers of relatives."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Processing Sponsored Refugees

In the processing of Indochinese refugees coming to Canada, Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey has said that priority is being given to those sponsored by private groups and organizations.

"This has been a matter of policy right from the beginning," the Minister said. "We bring privately sponsored refugees into the country as quickly as possible and do not give any special consideration to those sponsored by the federal government."

The normal processing period, from the moment a refugee is accepted by immigration officers visiting camps in Southeast Asia until that person arrives in Canada, is six to eight weeks. "Not an unreasonable amount of time," Mr. Atkey noted, "considering the number of details involved."

Medical and background checks have to be carried out and arrangements made for transportation and reception in Canada. In addition, each privately sponsored refugee has to be matched up with one of the sponsoring groups across the country. This very vital step begins long before the refugee embarks for Canada and may take one-and-a-half to two weeks," he said.

.../4

"In recent weeks, there appears to have been a disproportionate flow of refugees into western Canada," Mr. Atkey observed. "This is a natural consequence of the work done by western church groups who became involved in refugee sponsorship last spring, months before other groups began participating." Mr. Atkey went on to point out that refugee processing is standard across Canada and no region is favoured over another.

Refugees to be Screened for Hepatitis

According to Dr. Franklin Hicks, Director General of **Medical Services Program Development** at Health and Welfare Canada, all Indochinese refugees arriving in Canada will be screened for Hepatitis B, contrary to earlier reports that only a sample population would be tested to determine the incidence of the disease.

Dr. Hicks, a member of a special health committee formed some six weeks ago to ensure that newly-arrived refugees have received medical examinations and appropriate health care, said that tests will now be done on all incoming Indochinese refugees because of concerns that carriers could transmit the disease to Canadian residents, especially dentists and others who come into close contact with them.

Dr. Hicks pointed out, however, that the disease is not easily transmitted and would not threaten public health. He further noted that refugees now arriving in Canada are all medically examined and treated before entering the country. In Southeast Asia they are given blood tests, x-rays and necessary follow-up treatment by United Nations medical teams.

Language Training

While there is no special policy related to the provision of language training for refugees, they have access to the same federal programs and services available to other immigrants, including language and occupational training and job counselling.

In recognition of the importance of knowing one or the other of Canada's official languages, local Canada Employment Centres arrange full-time language courses for refugees and other immigrants whose lack of English or French could prevent employment. Privately sponsored refugees are supported by their sponsors while taking language training, while government sponsored refugees are eligible for a training allowance for the duration of the course.

Just under 42,000 immigrants, including refugees, underwent language training between March 31, 1975 and March 31 of this year.

In April, the federal government began developing statistics related specifically to the refugee population. In that month there were 590 refugees registered in language classes, amounting to 39 per cent of the total number of immigrants in training at that time.

Refugees No Threat to the Entry of Other Immigrants

Nothing has changed. Canadian citizens and permanent residents with relatives abroad who can qualify for admission under the family class have nothing to worry about. According to an immigration spokesman, there are no plans to reduce the normal flow of immigration to Canada because of the current resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia.

"The admission of Indochinese refugees is a separate and distinct operation," the spokesman said. "Reuniting families is one of the underlying principles of our immigration policy. So, as in the past, those relatives of Canadian residents who fall within the family class definition and meet existing health and other selection criteria continue to receive highest processing priority.

Wardair to Carry Refugees

Federal immigration officials have confirmed completion of an agreement with Wardair for three flights from Southeast Asia to carry Indochinese refugees to Edmonton and the Griesbach Barracks staging area.

Wardair flights are now scheduled to leave Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on September 10, 17 and 24. Wardair will be using a DC 10 aircraft with a capacity of up to 315 passengers on each flight. The new arrangement adds further strength to the transportation arrangements currently in place to bring refugees to Canada. National Defence, Air Canada, Canadian Pacific and Ontario World Air crews and equipment are already in use.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Yukon Territory

With the assistance of Yukon Lifeline, two Indochinese refugee families have settled in the "land of the midnight sun" since the refugee aid organization was established in early July.

The first family, a young married couple sponsored by the government, arrived in Whitehorse at the end of July. Within two weeks, each had found a job and they have since settled well into the community. In early August, another family, this one under Yukon Lifeline sponsorship, arrived in Whitehorse. Both parents of the family of four were working within a week.

Yukon Lifeline has set a target of 50 refugees to be successfully settled in the Yukon by the end of this year. With continued strong community support and the territorial government's commitment to match any donations made to Yukon Lifeline to a limit of \$50,000, the organization feels confident its goal can be met.

Quebec

All 225 Employment and Immigration Canada offices and points of service in Quebec, including Canada Immigration Centres, Canada Employment Centres and Unemployment Insurance offices, are acting as information centres where the public can obtain information related to the province's Refugee Reception Program. Quebec residents who want to organize sponsoring groups or who wish to contribute in any way to the refugee program can also receive assistance from these offices.

New Brunswick

A total of 40 Indochinese refugees have now been settled in the St. John, New Brunswick area. The refugees, none of whom speak English, are currently receiving basic language training, and some have already found jobs with a local firm manufacturing frozen Chinese food.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Ice, Time and Escalators

Few Indochinese have experienced snowy, freezing winters. When the first boat refugees arrived in Toronto before Christmas, federal immigration counsellors had to teach them how to walk on ice because they had no concept of how to balance on hard and slippery frozen surfaces. Also, in Southeast Asia, anyone in authority is held in great respect and treated with deference. So, while the kids learned about snowballs, the parents had to learn that it isn't necessarily disrespectful for children to playfully throw snow.

John Chu of the Toronto Vietnamese Association says refugees are astonished to learn that people will drive for an hour or two just to visit a friend or have dinner somewhere. They are equally astonished to find that there are so few motor bikes on the streets. In Vietnam the streets are clogged with them.

"I always tell them that their first investment should be a cheap but serviceable watch," laughed Mr. Chu, contrasting the punctuality in Canada with the "rubber time" of Vietnam. "They have to learn that when they are asked to be somewhere at noon, they must be there promptly at noon." He also reminds them not to wander around hotel corridors or the street in their pyjamas. "Back home pyjamas were often worn as day dress", he explains.

Such things as elevators and escalators are another completely new experience for most, as is colour television and the multiplicity of channels. Supermarkets, with their vast choice of food and other items, are another source of amazement. Everybody seems to be intrigued with the amount of green space in the midst of busy cities and towns. They're accustomed to having all arable land utilized for food production.

Since the Indochinese are a traditionally polite people and are grateful to the Canadian government and their private sponsors, they hesitate to place extra burdens on their sponsors by asking questions or discussing difficulties. Interpreters in the Indochinese community try to stress to the new arrivals that their sponsors are eager to help them adapt and are pleased to answer their questions.

Doctors and Nurses Donate Services

A 15-member volunteer medical team headed by Dr. Robert Stone, Chief Surgeon at Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital, is now in Hong Kong to aid Indochinese refugees. The team, accompanied by author Leo Heaps who organized the project, arrived in Hong Kong aboard a Canadian Forces flight August 21.

Members of the team will work in the refugee camps for periods ranging from 30 days to a year. None of the group will be paid. Various organizations and companies have made money and materials available for use by the medical team.

A Song of Hope

A new song is hitting the airwaves in Canada. Adopted officially as a theme song by Project 4000, an Ottawa volunteer sponsorship organization, the Song of Hope was composed by Ottawa entertainer Dick Maloney.

Mr. Maloney is joined on a 45-r.p.m. recording by eight Indochinese children. The young singers are sons and daughters of members of the Vietnamese Community Association of Ottawa. Eight Ottawa musicians **donated** their skills to help **make** the record.

"It's not just for Ottawa," said Mr. Maloney. "Anybody in Canada who wants to use it as a theme can do so." The song has already received approval from Ottawa Mayor Marion Dewar, who called it "the most moving song I've ever heard." It has also been chosen by Calgary as the theme for that city's "Someone Cares" campaign, the equivalent of Ottawa's Project 4000. The record will be selling for \$1.50 when available, and all proceeds from sales will go to refugee programs.

Refugee Cousins in Newfoundland

Their names are Vinh Tuan Lao, Yen Kniet Trinh and Dan Ty Truong. They are 18-year-old cousins and the story of their flight from Vietnam and their stay in refugee camps is a sad memory. But these days they have other things to think about, for they are newcomers to a new land.

Asked why they chose to come to Canada, Ma. Lao, speaking through an interpreter for the group, said, "We could have gone to other countries but chose Canada because it is known to our people to be free and a place where one can get ahead."

Within a week of arriving in Newfoundland, all three were hired by a St. John's restaurant through the local Canada Employment Centre. They are now learning the art of Chinese cooking, filling vacancies that their employer had been unable to staff previously.

Vietnamese Radio Program at Carleton

David Mowbray, Public Liaison Officer for CKCU, an FM radio station at Carleton University in Ottawa, said recently that plans are now underway to produce a weekly, five-minute radio program in the Vietnamese language for **newly-arriving Indochinese refugees.**

The program, entitled Day Canada, will feature news and cultural information. It will also explain different services available to refugees in the Ottawa area and answer questions about the Canadian way of life. The narrator will elaborate on such things as how to use clothes-washers and driers, refrigerators, stoves, and a host of other conveniences that Canadians take for granted.

The program will be hosted by Dr. Nguyen Huu Chi, a Carleton University professor of political science who is a native of Vietnam.

From Disco to Debussy

Two musical refugee families settled in Toronto recently. On the classical side there are two brothers, Ngo Chuong and Ngo Can Tuong. Chuong is a pianist who spent eight years with the Vietnamese Conservatory of Music and six years teaching music. Tuong was a violinist with the Hanoi Symphony Orchestra.

Tuong's most fervent wish, other than finding a good job so he can be successful in his new homeland, is to replace the violin he left behind when he fled Vietnam a year ago. He then plans to look for a place to practice -- a pastime he was forced to sacrifice in exchange for his life.

Then there are the Long brothers. An Hong, 20, plays the drums while Thoai Kim, 42, and Thuy Quy, 33, are bass guitarists. Together, the brothers formed a sizeable portion of a popular Vietnamese band specializing in rock and disco music.

Refugees Should Have Little Difficulty Adjusting

Residents of Toronto's Chinese community are not impressed with fears that Indochinese refugees coming to the city will face serious social problems and culture shock.

"There isn't going to be any real culture shock for refugees coming here," says Chi Tat Chan, Vice-President of the Vietnamese-Cambodian-Laotian-Chinese Association of Ontario, who came to Canada as a refugee from Cambodia in 1975. "They are not a strange primitive people just because we call them 'boat people'. They'll have no more difficulty adjusting to Canadian life than ethnic Chinese from Hong Kong, Singapore or Mainland China."

A recent report to the executive committee of the metropolitan Toronto council, prepared by John Kruger, the council's chief administrative officer, suggested that refugees could experience serious family problems, stress and culture shock for periods ranging from two to three years after their arrival.

ILGWU Offers Clothing

Si Bresner, Canadian director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said last week that the ILGWU will provide \$5,000 worth of clothing to be distributed to Vietnamese refugees arriving in Quebec.

"By buying directly from the producers, the union hopes to double the amount of clothing which could be obtained" normally for the sum, Mr. Bresner said.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In a recent issue of this newsletter, we explained that donations made to groups and organizations which sponsor refugees are tax deductible so

long as the recipient group is registered as a charitable organization with Revenue Canada. Since then, many newly-formed sponsorship groups have expressed interest in becoming registered charities. Some of the questions most commonly being asked of Revenue Canada are answered below.

Q: How can we go about obtaining registration for a refugee assistance or sponsorship group?

A: Application for registration must be made on prescribed form T2050. If your group is operating as a chapter or branch of an umbrella organization which has been formed and already has sought charitable registration expressly for the purpose of assisting or sponsoring the refugees, the application need only be accompanied by a certified statement from the principle body confirming your group's affiliation and a certified copy of a resolution to the effect that your group members agree to abide by the governing documents of the principle body. Certification in each case will require the signatures of at least two officers of the applicable organization.

 If your group is not affiliated with any other registered organization, the application must be accompanied by a certified copy of the governing document (that is, the documents under which an entity having a certain name has been established for a described purpose). Your organization need not be incorporated for registration purposes unless its funds will be used to acquire real property, such as land.

Q: Our group is collecting money for a registered charity engaged in a refugee aid program. Do we need our own registration?

A: No, but any receipt you issue must be in the name of the registered charity on whose behalf you are accepting donations.

Q: Are contributions made to a Canadian municipality's refugee assistance program also tax deductible? And if so, does the municipality have to obtain a registration number to accept those donations?

A: Yes, such donations are tax deductible. The paragraph of the Income Tax Act that permits the deduction of gifts to registered charities provides the same deduction for gifts made to a Canadian municipality. However, the municipality is not required to register with Revenue Canada and no registration number is issued for receipt purposes.

Q: Can the registration number of an already registered church or welfare organization be used on receipts for contributions paid to support or otherwise assist refugees?

A: If a registered charity, whose constituted objectives permit such an activity, undertakes a refugee assistance program, donations made to it for that purpose may be receipted using its registration number.

For further information, consult Revenue Canada's Information Circular No. 77-14 on Registered Charities, issued June 20, 1977.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. Persons who are not sure which office they should call can obtain this information by calling the appropriate number listed below.

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
- Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539
- Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
- Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 2
- Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

<u>Persons Arrived*</u>	<u>Source Country</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other**</u>	
January 1 - July 27, 1979	5,163	198	249	225	5,835

<u>Estimated Arrivals*</u>	
July 27 - August 28, 1979	2,766
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	8,601

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of July 27, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	823	14.10
Alberta	618	10.59
Saskatchewan	274	4.70
Manitoba	284	4.87
Ontario	2,125	36.42
Quebec	1,619	27.75
New Brunswick	39	.67
Nova Scotia	47	.81
Prince Edward Island	----	----
Newfoundland	6	.10
<u>TOTAL</u>	5,835	100.00

* * * * *

*Partial figures subject to revision.

**Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighboring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of August 24, 1979

Sponsors

1,893

Persons Sponsored

10,643

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsors

Persons Sponsored

<u>As of:</u>	<u>Aug. 24</u>	<u>Aug. 17</u>	<u>Aug. 24</u>	<u>Aug. 17</u>
British Columbia	307	264	1,801	1,568
Alberta	154	124	917	777
Saskatchewan	86	78	493	447
Manitoba	158	139	763	649
Ontario	1,084	918	6,133	5,172
Quebec	53	40	266	192
New Brunswick	19	15	100	81
Nova Scotia	15	13	80	66
Prince Edward Island	2	1	14	8
Newfoundland	15	15	76	76
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,893</u>	<u>1,607</u>	<u>10,643</u>	<u>9,036</u>

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit at Hull (613) 994-6313.

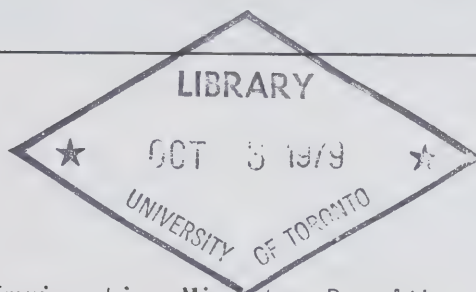
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Note: A new telephone line has been put into service for the convenience of the national media. Enquiries in either English or French should be directed to: Ottawa (613) 995-0731.

NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 8
September 5, 1979

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey has approved changes to the federal program which makes transportation loans available to refugees resettling in Canada.

"The changes are retroactive to the beginning of 1979 and are designed to lessen the financial burden on Indochinese refugees coming to Canada under the current relocation program," said the Minister.

Under the amended system, the maximum repayable transportation cost is \$750 for each adult, \$375 for each child and \$75 for each infant. In addition, these ceilings will now cover all transportation costs to the refugee's final destination, including the trans-oceanic flight and any inland travel required to get the refugee from the staging area to the resettlement community.

Previously, inland travel was calculated separately and costs to the refugee could vary considerably, depending on the distance between the staging area and the final destination.

"Standardized costs are not only more equitable to the refugees, but help our officers in counselling them to go to the community most suitable -- without being concerned about possible financial consequences for the family," Mr. Atkey said.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Guide to Working With Vietnamese Refugees

Sponsors and others involved in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Canada will welcome "A Guide to Working With Vietnamese Refugees", a new Secretary of State publication adapted from material collated by Migration and Refugee Services of the United States Catholic Conference.

This 22-page booklet gives a brief history of the Vietnamese people as well as an overview of their culture and details about their family, religious and social structures. Other topics include schooling and education, climate and living conditions, food preferences, work force and the economy.

Two important lists are also supplied -- a basic grocery list for a Vietnamese family and a word list with Vietnamese and English or French equivalents -- and the text concludes with a bibliography of selected references on Vietnam and the Vietnamese people.

A few interesting excerpts from the publication are quoted below:

<u>Language</u>	The Vietnamese language is a tonal language, using five different tones or inflections. Distinctions in meaning are made through the use of levels of pitch... An important feature of Vietnamese is a system of personal pronouns and personal classifiers indicating status relationships. Age, education, personal achievement and official rank command respect... the use of the wrong term or form can cause offence.
<u>Names</u>	In Vietnam, the family name is written first, followed by at least two more names, the last of which is the first name. "Thi" as part of a Vietnamese name indicates a child is a girl, "Van" a boy.
<u>Family Structure</u>	The family represents the chief source of social identity for the individual. Nearly all Vietnamese still feel that the family has first claim on their loyalties and that the interests of each individual are subordinate to those of his common descent group.
<u>Position of Men and Women</u>	Great respect is given to men, especially elder men... Throughout her marriage a woman is expected to be dutiful and respectful toward both her husband and his parents. Nonetheless, a wife retains her own identity and, with the passage of time, her role in family affairs increases.
<u>Gestures</u>	Waving motions in Vietnam are quite different than in Canada. To try to call children by beckoning them with the fingers while the palm is up will baffle them. But if you put your palm down and motion them toward you with the entire palm and fingers,... they will understand.
<u>Formality</u>	The Vietnamese, particularly those with limited exposure to Western ways, practise a formality which is in sharp contrast to North American casualness... After a short time here, Vietnamese learn that Canadian casualness in addressing persons is not meant as disrespect, but as friendliness.
<u>Self-Control</u>	Vietnamese culture... places a high premium on the disciplined acceptance of things as they are... Stoicism is a major value. Self-control also demands restraint in conduct; Vietnamese tend to keep their voices low and conduct conversations quietly. They respect those who show themselves to be gentle and amiable, polite and courteous in dealings with others, and passionate, uncontrolled displays of feeling are strongly disapproved.

The guide will be published as a booklet in six to eight weeks. Meanwhile, it is available as a handout in either English or French from any of the following Secretary of State offices:

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Mr. Gill Scott
Multiculturalism Directorate
Secretary of State
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel: (613) 994-2124

Ontario Region

Regional Directorate
60 St. Clair Avenue East
Suite 601
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1N5
Tel: (416) 966-7541

REGIONAL OFFICES:

Atlantic Region

Regional Directorate
Suite 700, 7th Floor
Duke Tower, Scotia Square
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1P3
Tel: (902) 426-6330

Prairie Region

Regional Directorate
177 Lombard Avenue
Main Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0W4
Tel: (204) 949-2847

Quebec Region

Regional Directorate
1080 Beaver Hall Hill
Room 2102
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1S8
Tel: (514) 283-4780

Pacific Region

Regional Directorate
1525 West 8th Avenue
Room 207
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6J 1T5
Tel: (604) 732-4111

Lutheran Refugee Information

Canadian Lutheran World Relief and its U.S. counterpart, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, have produced a number of publications to inform their congregations about the plight of Indochinese refugees and encourage their participation in sponsorship programs.

Of special interest to Lutheran congregations in Canada is "Face to Face", a brochure outlining the church's refugee resettlement program and the role congregations can play in sponsorship. The brochure deals with all aspects of sponsorship from a congregation's original commitment to the arrival of the refugee family in Canada and the resettlement and support required to help them become established members of Canadian society. It also contains a basic Vietnamese-English word listing.

Other publications produced by the Lutheran church include a lengthy information document on the history and culture of Vietnam and an orientation brochure for Vietnamese refugees. This second publication is bilingual (Vietnamese and English) and is written from the Vietnamese point of view. While it focusses on sponsorship and the legal obligations of refugees in the United States, it does provide some fascinating views of North American culture which could apply to Canada as well.

In addition to these publications, the Lutheran church has produced a film, "Stranger at the Door", and a number of posters and advertisements supporting its refugee resettlement program.

Refugee Sponsorship Agreements

Virtually the entire spectrum of Canadian churches is reflected in the 22 major sponsorship agreements entered into with the federal government between March 5 and August 10 of this year.

Under these umbrella agreements, the parent organization or church body is responsible for sponsorships undertaken by its member groups or congregations at the local level.

The first national agreements were signed with the Mennonite Central Committee (Canada) and the Presbyterian Church in early March, followed by agreements with the Council of Christian Reformed Churches of Canada in April and Canadian Lutheran World Relief in May.

Between June 28 and August 9, ten different sponsorship agreements were entered into covering some 16 to 18 Roman Catholic dioceses and archdioceses spread across six provinces. During that same time period, agreements were also reached with two Anglican dioceses, the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, the United Church in Canada, World Vision of Canada on behalf of the evangelical churches, and the National Council of YMCAs.

The most recent agreements were signed August 10 with the Anglican Diocese of Huron and the Baptist Union of Western Canada.

MCSC Campaign

The Montreal Catholic School Commission (MCSC) has thrown its full support behind a plan to raise funds to sponsor up to 1,000 Indochinese refugees. The 19-member commission unanimously decided August 23 to launch a campaign using poster and information bulletins to awaken the Montreal Catholic school community to the plight of the refugees. The commission, which is responsible for 128,000 students in the Montreal area, will be asking commission staff, students and their parents to donate time and money towards the sponsorship program.

MCSC Commissioner Robert Sauvé says he hopes they can collect enough money to bring in 1,000 refugees. He added this could be done if every student contributed only 25 cents. Some of the money raised will be used in special welcome projects, but the bulk will be donated to the Montreal Catholic Diocese's special fund to help Southeast Asian refugees.

As another part of its campaign, the commission will establish special services to integrate refugee children entering commission schools.

Language Update

Employment and Immigration officials say more than 970 refugees began language training between April and June, following their arrival in Canada.

Quebec led the country with 623 refugee students enrolled in language training programs during the three-month period. Ontario followed with 191, British Columbia with 85, Saskatchewan with 47, Alberta 26, and Nova Scotia and Manitoba one each.

Toy and Clothing Drive

Employment and Immigration Canada, in co-operation with the city of Edmonton and the province of Alberta, is currently conducting a drive to collect toys and baby clothing for the refugees passing through the reception centre at Griesbach Barracks in Edmonton.

While new clothing is provided to all refugees requiring it, the demand for baby clothing is particularly high because of the large numbers of children in the movement and the amount of clothing they require.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Prince Edward Island

Profits from the Prince Edward Island segment of a nationally televised CBC network special on September 14 will be turned over to Indochinese refugees resettling in the province. The P.E.I. segment will originate in Charlottetown from the Confederation Centre.

The three-hour show -- called "The Boat People - Operation Lifeline" -- will feature numerous Canadian entertainers and will be hosted nationally by Johnny Wayne and Frank Schuster. Thirty minutes of the national production will be televised from P.E.I. and other segments will originate in Edmonton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal. The National Arts Centre in Ottawa may also participate.

Ontario

Ontario has announced plans to assist in the resettlement of up to 400 teenage Indochinese refugees by the end of next year. The announcement, made by Ontario Community and Social Services Minister Keith Norton, followed discussions with federal officials.

The adolescents will range in age from 12 to 17 years. The whereabouts of their families are unknown. Some may be orphans, while others may have become separated from family members still in Vietnam or in refugee camps. The teenagers can not be adopted initially. Later, however, some may be adopted if the circumstances are appropriate. They will be sponsored by families, church groups and other private sector organizations and placed in homes under a proposed foster guardianship program until they reach the age of 18.

Manitoba

The Employment and Immigration Commission's Manitoba region has produced an information brochure aimed at assisting interested people in forming sponsorship groups.

Called "Getting Ready for Sponsorship", the booklet is designed as a practical guide for planning and carrying out a sponsorship undertaking. It covers a variety of topics ranging from the organization and composition of a sponsoring group to the costs and responsibilities involved. Also provided are details on the reception process and advice on helping refugees successfully adapt to Canadian life. There are also useful tips on what sponsors can do to acquaint themselves with Indochinese history, culture and traditions before their sponsored refugees arrive in Canada.

Manitoba residents can obtain further information on the sponsorship program by writing the Chief of Settlement, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, 190-167 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 0T6, or by calling Winnipeg, 949-3755.

Alberta

Alberta's \$2.3 million program aimed at helping refugees find homes and jobs during the next two years gets underway this week.

Dave Chabillion, head of the province's refugee settlement program, says more than \$180,000 has been earmarked to pay health care premiums for refugees. All refugees settling in Alberta, he added, will be registered for health care prior to leaving the Edmonton Staging area.

A toll-free telephone line has also been installed to handle inquiries about refugees coming into Alberta. The service, which began August 27, will handle calls 24 hours a day, including weekends.

Also, full and part-time language training programs throughout Alberta are being doubled, and last week a provincial refugee reception and settlement office opened in Edmonton. Included in the office's staff of 13 will be a co-ordinator of settlement services who will allocate funds from a \$190,000 budget to assist immigrant aid agencies throughout the province.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Human Rights Commissioner Distressed by Backlash

Canadian Human Rights Commissioner Gordon Fairweather says Canadians should be welcoming Vietnamese with open arms rather than with closed minds. Speaking in Vancouver, Mr. Fairweather referred to what he called the "poison of discrimination" and said that changes in attitude are not brought about magically by the passage of legislation.

While terming the backlash against refugees as distressing, the Human Rights Commissioner noted that the favourable response from the majority of Canadians has been "deeply and profoundly moving."

Mennonites Reach Ten Per Cent of Goal

The immigration co-ordinator for the Manitoba Mennonite Central Committee, John Doerksen, said last week that 217 Indochinese refugees, more than 10 per cent of an expected 2,000 to be sponsored by Mennonite communities in Canada, have now arrived in the country. Mennonite groups are sponsoring 750 refugees in Manitoba, 500 in Ontario and smaller numbers in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Refugees Like Canadian Food

When the first planeload of Indochinese refugees arrived at the Armed Forces Base at Griesbach, the National Defence kitchen staff had decided to adopt a "wait and see" attitude before formalizing any menus. On hand for the first day was a carefully balanced Vietnamese-Canadian meal of baked fish, beef stew, rice, fresh fruits and vegetables, and rice water.

By the second day, the preferences of the refugees were exhibited when a trayload of hamburgers and hot dogs disappeared in a flash. These mainstays of North American diet were such a hit that many of the refugees came back for seconds.

The popularity of the hamburgers and hot dogs was second only to apples. Accustomed to paying \$2.00 per apple in Southeast Asia, the refugees took advantage of this Canadian delicacy. Rice is still a must on the meal table, but rice water, thought to be a popular beverage, seems to have fallen by the wayside.

A typical Vietnamese meal might consist of a clear soup that is sipped directly from the bowl throughout the meal, grilled fish, sautéed vegetables, rice and occasionally noodles..

Carleton University to Study Project 4,000

Three Carleton University sociologists are initiating a two-to-three-year study on the development and impact of Ottawa's Project 4,000.

The study, conducted by Professors John Harp and Gertrud Neuwirth and research assistant Jan Tye, will examine the project's relationship to other organizations concerned with immigration. It will also investigate the factors that motivate people to undertake refugee sponsorship; the relationships that develop between sponsors and refugees; and the social, cultural and economic integration of Indochinese refugees who resettle in Canada.

Professor Neuwirth pointed out that voluntary organizations have become tremendously important as a result of the federal government's matching plan to bring in one refugee for every one privately sponsored. She also said the study is now only in its initial planning and development stages and is so far being conducted through a series of interviews.

"Instant Book" on Indochinese Refugees

The Melbourne Age, a metropolitan Australian newspaper, is publishing what it calls "an instant book" on Indochinese refugees for syndication in several countries including Britain, Australia, the United States and Canada.

Jennifer Byrne, Washington correspondent for the newspaper, was in Toronto recently to write a section discussing Canada's commitment and contribution toward solving the refugee problem, the culture shock initially experienced by refugees resettling here, and the success rate of those who arrived in Canada more than a year ago in coping in their new homeland.

The book is expected to be available for distribution some time in September.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. Persons who are not sure which office they should call can obtain this information by calling the appropriate number listed below.

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
- Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539
- Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
- Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 2
- Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

<u>Persons Arrived*</u>	<u>Source Country</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other**</u>	
January 1 - August 3	5,662	211	250	240	6,363
<u>Estimated Arrivals*</u>					
August 3 - Sept. 5, 1979					1,841
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>					
* * * * *					8,204

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of August 3, 1979.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	845	13.28
Alberta	641	10.07
Saskatchewan	290	4.56
Manitoba	284	4.46
Ontario	2,567	40.34
Quebec	1,640	25.77
New Brunswick	40	0.63
Nova Scotia	50	0.79
Prince Edward Island	-	-
Newfoundland	6	.09
<u>TOTAL</u>	6,363	100.00

* * * * *

* Partial figures subject to revision

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighboring countries in the area.

- 2 -

Refugee Sponsorships as of August 31, 1979Sponsorships

2,167

Persons Sponsored

12,058

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

<u>As of:</u>	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
	<u>Aug. 31</u>	<u>Aug. 24</u>	<u>Aug. 31</u>	<u>Aug. 24</u>
British Columbia	345	307	1,978	1,801
Alberta	178	154	1,082	917
Saskatchewan	97	86	556	493
Manitoba	175	158	845	763
Ontario	1,248	1,084	6,958	6,133
Quebec	61	53	307	266
New Brunswick	23	19	126	100
Nova Scotia	21	15	104	80
Prince Edward Island	3	2	20	14
Newfoundland	16	15	82	76
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,167	1,893	12,058	10,643

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NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 9
September 12, 1979

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey says refugee screening procedures in Southeast Asia have not changed since Canada increased its Indochinese refugee program in July.

The Minister was referring to published allegations that because Canada "relaxed" its screening procedures, criminals and infiltrators are getting into the country through the refugee movement.

"As with any immigration activity", Mr. Atkey said, "we are maintaining our statutory requirements with respect to medicals and background checks." When the Indochinese program was expanded to make it possible for up to 50,000 refugees to resettle in Canada by the end of 1980, resources were increased in Southeast Asia to cope with the new workload.

"We have looked into recent allegations that criminals are getting into the country through the refugee movement," added Mr. Atkey. "We have found nothing to substantiate them." He stressed that if anyone has such evidence it should be drawn to the attention of Canadian immigration officials so that appropriate action can be taken.

There are always certain risks in dealing with any immigration or refugee movement, said Mr. Atkey. "However, Canada's experience and expertise in both regular immigration selection and refugee work in all parts of the world has kept these risks to a minimum."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Matching Procedures Streamlined

Employment and Immigration Canada has established a new system for matching refugees in Southeast Asia with sponsors in Canada. This will cut down on the paperwork involved in processing sponsorships and allow officers in Southeast Asia to spend more time on the primary task of refugee selection.

The new system will require a speedy decision on the part of sponsoring groups, because they will no longer be tentatively informed six to eight weeks in advance of the names and arrival dates of refugees they have agreed to sponsor.

Rather, five to ten days before each flight, the refugee matching centre in Ottawa and the appropriate regional immigration headquarters will be provided with a confirmed passenger list and arrival time. This information will then be passed on to the sponsoring group by the local Canada Immigration Centre. At that time, the sponsors will be asked to affirm their commitment to accept the refugees and greet them on arrival in the community. If they cannot meet the commitment, sponsors will be asked to indicate a specific future date when they will be able to receive a refugee family.

When the current relocation program began, overseas officers provided names of refugees to the matching centre before any of the required checks and processing were carried out. In many cases, refugees were unable to be moved to Canada on schedule because of medical or family reasons; this created difficulties for sponsoring groups who were expecting the arrival of refugees at specific times and locations. The new matching system will eliminate much of the uncertainty and inconvenience and enable the government to provide sponsors with definite time frames in which to make plans to receive the incoming Indochinese.

"What we are doing," said an immigration official, "is streamlining the sponsorship process by doing away with all non-essential paperwork, while ensuring that all of the important checks are carried out as quickly and simply as possible."

What Happens at the Staging Area?

Two hundred and more at a time they come. Tired after a 21- to 30-hour flight, and probably more than a little anxious about the future, scores of Indochinese men, women and children arrive with each flight from Southeast Asia touching down at Canada's Edmonton and Montreal staging areas.

Once they have arrived at Longue Pointe in Montreal or Griesbach Barracks in Edmonton, the refugees become the responsibility of a well trained corps of immigration officials, medical experts, military personnel, customs and agricultural officers, interpreters and volunteer agency representatives.

Over the next couple of days, humanity and efficiency will be the watchwords of those preparing the refugees for the journey to their final destinations in Canada.

On arrival at Longue Pointe or Griesbach, the incoming refugees are ushered into reception areas and given a warm welcome to Canada and an introduction to their staging area. As this is taking place, a light meal is prepared and rooms are assigned.

After a brief customs, medical and agriculture check, the refugees are normally allowed to rest overnight before undergoing more time-consuming immigration procedures and, if necessary, receiving medical treatment.

Not all incoming refugees require new clothes, but those who do are issued enough to meet minimum needs. The steadiest clothing demand seems to be for children under the age of three. However, as the weather changes, it will probably be necessary to supply most of the refugees with warm clothing -- coats, boots, sweaters, hats and mittens -- to help them face the Canadian winter.

When all the immigration and other clearance procedures have been carried out, the refugees are given some basic information about the Canadian way of life and general explanations of such things as Canada's monetary system, provincial health insurance plans, the labour market and social insurance system, and the services available to them through the government.

The refugees will receive more detailed counselling from local Canada Immigration Centres, Canada Employment Centres, sponsorship groups and immigrant aid organizations after they have reached their new homes.

During the refugees' brief stay at the staging area, immigration officials are kept busy clearing up a number of details, including arranging transportation to their final destination and notifying Canada Employment Centres in the destination community as to who will be arriving and when. The C.E.C., in turn, will pass this information on to sponsoring groups or other relevant local organizations who will meet the family on arrival and help them integrate into the community.

In the case of a "no show" or delayed flight to the final destination, which occasionally happens because of the number of people and last minute changes involved, the local C.E.C. notifies the sponsorship group or other involved community agency so they won't be disappointed when the family does not arrive as expected.

Vietnamese Refugee Assistance Association Established in Vancouver

A number of organizations in the Vancouver Chinese community have banded together to sponsor up to 1,000 Indochinese refugees at a possible cost to them of \$2 million.

The new group has been named the Vietnamese Refugee Assistance Association (V.R.A.A.) and includes representatives from the Chinese Cultural Centre, the Chinese Benevolent Association, the United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society and other groups.

Chairman Kwok Li says the group was formed primarily for humanitarian reasons but also because of "a sense of kinship" with the refugees, many of whom are of ethnic Chinese origin.

Li said he hoped that in evaluating a refugee for potential sponsorship, the V.R.A.A. will consider five "positive points" -- the availability of a relative in B.C., demonstration of personal assets, absence of anti-social behaviour, willingness to settle in rural areas and the possession of skills likely to facilitate employment.

The establishment of V.R.A.A. follows the recent formation of B.C. Cares, which consists of approximately 50 leaders of 12 social, civic, service and religious organizations representing some 16,000 Filipino-Canadians residing in B.C. The Filipino community has been mobilized to assist refugees through group sponsorship, volunteer service and the donation of clothing, furniture, and household needs.

Someone Cares

In its two-month existence, Someone Cares has accomplished a great deal. The organization, a committee of the Calgary Inter-Faith Community Action Association, was established in July to recruit refugee sponsors and help them carry out their sponsorship commitments.

Since then, Someone Cares has helped to establish similar groups in other parts of Alberta. In Calgary it has, among other things, assisted in the formation of several sponsorship groups, lined up 200 jobs, set up language courses, and secured free medical, legal, translation and other services to benefit refugees who settle in the area.

Someone Cares has also produced a booklet entitled "An Introduction to Southeast Asian Refugees" for use in its "How to Sponsor" sessions. The booklet explains differences between the Canadian and Vietnamese ways of life and covers such topics as health, banking, food and culture.

Red Cross Campaign Successful

The Canadian Red Cross has so far collected \$935,000 in its campaign to assist Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asian camps. This money, almost double the original \$500,000 objective, will be used to provide food, clothing, medical supplies and shelter for an estimated 370,000 refugees still living in camps in Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong and other parts of Southeast Asia.

Organizations that have contributed to the campaign include the Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the federal government and several provincial governments.

In addition to this fund-raising project, the Red Cross is also co-ordinating a tracing and reunion service for the thousands of refugees who have become separated from their families.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Northwest Territories

The first Indochinese refugees destined for the Northwest Territories arrived in Inuvik on Saturday, August 25, after a four-hour flight from Edmonton's Griesbach staging area.

Inuvik, located 1,400 air miles from Edmonton and 120 miles north of the **Arctic Circle**, spread out the welcome mat for the two Vietnamese couples. On arrival, Ha Chai Sinh, Nguyen Thai Hao, Nhan Fuan Van and Nhan Thai Nguyet found furnished apartments, complete with food, ready for them.

All four will be employed by the Eskimo Inn Motel in Inuvik once they have completed language training. Two more refugee couples, who will be employed by the McKenzie Motel, are expected to arrive within the next few weeks.

British Columbia and the Yukon

In a single week, August 24-31, almost 40 new sponsoring groups were formed in this region, making a total of 345 groups sponsoring just under 2,000 refugees.

In Vancouver, the Immigrant Reception Centre (I.R.C.) is conducting a series of employment orientation sessions for refugees. In co-operation with the Vancouver Fire Department, the I.R.C. made plans for a fire prevention seminar in early September to acquaint refugees with Canadian cooking methods, and safe use of appliances and heating equipment.

New Brunswick

More than 120 Indochinese refugees have come to New Brunswick. Of these, 40 have settled in Saint John. Early arrivals have completed language training and some have found employment.

In addition to the support offered to the refugees by community and church groups, the provincial government has donated \$5,000 toward their resettlement, and the New Brunswick Red Cross Society has begun a campaign to raise another \$25,000.

Nova Scotia

There are some 100 government-sponsored Indochinese refugees in Nova Scotia. They will soon be joined by almost the same number of privately sponsored refugees if the 21 applications received to date are all approved. Five of the group sponsorships will be undertaken by local parishes under an agreement signed between the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax and the federal government August 9.

In Halifax, more than 30 Vietnamese refugees are currently taking language training, and another 30 are waiting to begin classes.

Prince Edward Island

Some Employment and Immigration Canada employees in Prince Edward Island have shown their support of the government's refugee program by sponsoring a Vietnamese family of three. The family -- Chi Kiet Tang, Tieu Tung Lao, and their two-year-old son Kham Chi Tang -- arrived August 25. With the help of a sponsorship "coaching team", they are rapidly adjusting to their new homeland.

Of the 20 government-sponsored and 10 privately sponsored Indochinese refugees who have arrived in the province (none of whom are reflected in the appended statistics), 19 are taking language training and two have found jobs.

IN THE NEWS

Ottawa - In a letter to the editor, published in the Toronto Globe and Mail, Senator J.M. Godfrey said that, like many others, he was "astounded" by the claim of the National Citizens' Coalition that if Canada admits 50,000 Indochinese refugees, they will each sponsor 15 relatives. Senator Godfrey, who was a member of the Joint Senate and House of Commons Committee on Immigration that brought in the report upon which the present Immigration Act is based, called the Coalition's statement "ludicrous".

Montreal - The Vietnamese Association of Montreal said August 28 it had donated \$5,000 to help thousands of refugees stranded on islands in the South China Sea. The money will go towards the operation of World Vision's rescue ship, Seasweep.

Quebec - Quebec Immigration Minister Jacques Couture said August 29 that the movement of Indochinese refugees to Quebec is helping to "re-set the balance of immigration" to the province. A few years ago, he said, immigration was up to 30,000 annually, but it had fallen to 14,000 to 15,000. This year that level has increased and some 20,000 immigrants have chosen Quebec as their new home.

Toronto - A 25-station hookup throughout Canada for a week-end telethon raised \$600,000 to aid Indochinese boat people. The telethon was jointly organized by 100 Huntley Street and World Vision.

Ottawa - Ottawa Roman Catholic Archbishop J.A. Plourde, speaking at a luncheon in the capital, made a strong plea to local groups to take a second look at the whole refugee question. He said that recent criticisms of Canada's refugee aid program showed "a hardening of the heart" and noted that while 50 parishes in his archdiocese had sponsored single refugee families, this was not enough.

Tokyo - U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale and Japanese Premier, Masayoshi Ohira have agreed on closer Japanese-U.S. co-operation to solve Indochina's refugee problem. The two leaders discussed the issue when Mr. Mondale stopped over in Japan following visits to China and Hong Kong.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: Why does it take at least five individuals to form a sponsorship group?

A: Sponsoring a refugee is a serious responsibility as well as a legally binding undertaking. And it's a full-time job. It is very unlikely that a group of fewer than five people would be able to contribute the time, money and expertise necessary to successfully integrate a refugee family into Canadian society.

Arrangements must be made for reception, food, clothing, accommodation and health care. Someone must be able to spend time with the refugees, introducing them to the people, services and employment opportunities available in their new community. They will need help learning the language and adapting to our culture and faster-paced life style. The appliances we

use will be a mystery to many Vietnamese, as will the food we eat and the way we prepare it. Even things like how to board a bus and which one to get on may pose frustrating problems to people accustomed to getting around on foot or by motorcycle.

Requiring at least five sponsors in a group is a safety precaution. It spreads the responsibility so that if, for some reason, one sponsor becomes unable to meet the commitment, the refugee will not suffer, because there will be at least four others to shoulder the load.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. Persons who are not sure which office they should call can obtain this information by calling the appropriate number listed below.

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
- Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539
- Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
- Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 26
- Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS

<u>Persons Arrived*</u>	<u>Source Country</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Laos</u>	<u>Other**</u>	
January 1 - August 10, 1979	5,756	212	250	245	6,463

<u>Estimated Arrivals*</u>	
August 10 - September 12, 1979	2,106
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	8,569

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of August 10, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	873	13.51
Alberta	641	9.92
Saskatchewan	290	4.49
Manitoba	284	4.39
Ontario	2,631	40.71
Quebec	1,648	25.50
New Brunswick	40	0.62
Nova Scotia	50	0.77
Prince Edward Island	---	---
Newfoundland	6	0.09
<u>TOTAL</u>	6,463	100.0

* Partial figures subject to revision.

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighboring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of September 7, 1979Sponsorships

2,549

Persons Sponsored

14,044

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

As of:	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
	<u>Sept. 7</u>	<u>Aug. 31</u>	<u>Sept. 7</u>	<u>Aug. 31</u>
British Columbia	364	345	2,070	1,978
Alberta	207	178	1,255	1,082
Saskatchewan	107	97	611	556
Manitoba	183	175	892	845
Ontario	1,367	1,248	7,580	6,958
Quebec *	253	208	1,280	1,042
New Brunswick	23	23	126	126
Nova Scotia	25	21	122	104
Prince Edward Island	4	3	26	20
Newfoundland	16	16	82	82
TOTAL	2,549	2,314	14,044	12,793

* also includes figures for provincial sponsorship program

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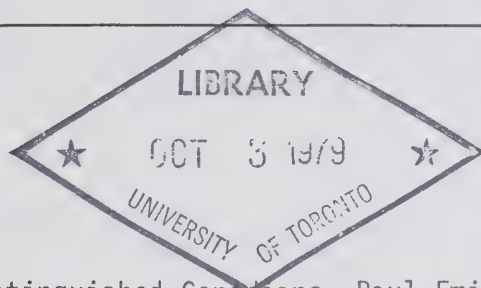
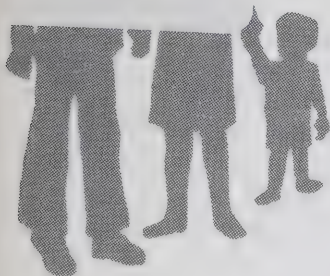
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NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 10

September 19, 1979

Two distinguished Canadians, Paul Emile Cardinal Leger and former Governor-General Roland Michener, have been named co-chairmen of the Canadian Foundation for Refugees.

Joining them on the board of the non-profit charitable corporation are Conrad Black, Chairman of the Argus Corporation; Marcel Masse, Vice-President of Lavalin Services Inc., Montreal; Peter Bawden, President of Bawden Drilling of Calgary; and A. Gordon Archibald, Chairman of the Board of Maritime Telephone and Telegraph, Halifax.

The appointments of Mr. Michener, Cardinal Leger and the board members were announced by External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald and Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey at a news conference in Ottawa, September 12.

Commenting on the situation in Southeast Asia, Cardinal Leger described it as "a universal problem -- perhaps one of the most grave in the history of mankind. There are hundreds of thousands of men, women and children living in unknown areas -- in lost islands in the Pacific -- while here, in our country, we have a great deal of space. All forces should be brought together to answer this cry we are hearing -- a cry from our brothers to help. This is why the government felt it was urgent that this foundation be set up."

Describing the creation of the Canadian Foundation for Refugees as an "initiative which I think has a tremendous appeal to Canadians in their humanity and concern for unfortunate people in the world", Mr. Michener said he envisioned it as a service allowing people who want to contribute and have no other means of doing so "to have their funds handled in an orderly and useful way for the benefit of refugees."

Miss MacDonald said the foundation's independent board will decide on how to handle contributions. While the primary purpose is, initially, to provide aid to Indochinese refugees, Mr. Atkey indicated that the board has the power to include others later if there is enough money.

When asked whether a target figure had been established for the foundation, Miss MacDonald said, "We aren't setting any upper limits." Mr. Atkey added that the foundation is not expected to make a "hard sell" for money. Its purpose, he said, is to make it possible for people to give money to the refugee effort.

He went on to say that it would be up to the chairmen of the board to decide when, how and where refugee donations could be made by the public and that it is hoped each chartered bank and caisse populaire "will be in a position to receive money that can be promptly dispatched to the foundation, and the money can be ready to meet the needs of refugees in their resettlement as soon as possible."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

It's Called Kai Tai West

It's one of Hong Kong's most populous camps, and in August the temperature ranges from 110° to 115° F., accompanied by a humidity that, according to Ontario region immigration officer John Dunlop, "is the next best thing to rain."

To illustrate this point, Dunlop, who recently spent a day at the camp with immigration officer Scott Mullin, explained that Mullin carries two towels with him at all times -- one in his hand for mopping up perspiration at that moment, and one in his briefcase either in reserve or used, depending on the time of day.

Of the camps, Dunlop said, "It's a deplorable situation to be confronted with, thousands of people with no place to go." But despite this, he said, the conditions in the Hong Kong camps are relatively good. The camp compounds are clean and the people properly fed. Sanitary facilities, although crude, are uniformly satisfactory as well.

Dunlop's impression of the people living in the camps was also good, although he was surprised to find that so few of them knew anything about their prospective homeland. He remembers watching, with some amusement, Scott Mullin's vain attempts to communicate some idea of Canada's vastness to a disbelieving refugee who simply could not comprehend such size.

But, perhaps the most vivid memory John Dunlop has of the people in the camps is of the muscular young man who took time out from the labourer's job he had found outside the camp to present himself for an immigration interview on two consecutive days. He sat in front of Scott Mullin, dripping wet from his exertions, his clothes sticking to his body in the heat and humidity, as he explained that he would work hard in Canada and that he would do any kind of work ... if only he were allowed to go there. His effort was not without reward; he and his family are now being processed.

One Thousand-Plus Through Longue-Pointe in August

During August, 1,020 Indochinese refugees passed through the Longue-Pointe staging centre. Of these, approximately one third stayed in Quebec -- 223 in Montreal, 42 in Hull and Victoriaville, 17 in Sherbrooke, 13 in Quebec City, 10 in St. Thérèse, three in St. Rémi, two in Valleyfield and one in Chicoutimi.

The provincial destinations of the refugees arriving at Longue-Pointe in August were Ontario (443), Quebec (353), New Brunswick (61), Nova Scotia (49), Alberta (34), British Columbia (25), Prince Edward Island (24), Newfoundland (15), Manitoba (13), and Saskatchewan (3).

Immigration Workers Impressed with Refugees

The hours are long, but the way Indochinese refugees conduct themselves makes them a joy to work with, says a C.E.I.C. employment counsellor at the Edmonton staging centre.

Bob Friedrich of Regina, who counsels refugees before they go to Saskatchewan, says he is "really impressed" with the refugees. "They are so polite...that it makes it easy to work with them."

In Saskatoon, meanwhile, Grace Boyle, who runs the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program from the Y.W.C.A., says she has found that the refugees adapt well and are very eager to find work.

Life Begins at Fifty-nine

At an age when most Canadians are contemplating retirement, 59-year-old Ly Si Nghi is looking forward to becoming established in his new country as an automotive parts man at Suncoast Chrysler in Sechelt, British Columbia. He operated his own automotive equipment business in Saigon before fleeing the country to a Malaysian refugee camp last year.

After spending six months in the crowded camp Mr. Ly and his wife, Nguyen Thi Huong, came to Canada, arriving in Vancouver last January. Both took five months of language training.

Meanwhile Suncoast Chrysler owner Bill van Westen had contacted Tom Steele, a community counsellor at Vancouver's Immigration Reception Centre, seeking a qualified refugee to work in his parts department. Mrs. Ly was initially reluctant to leave Vancouver, but Mr. Ly was enthusiastic about the job offer and he began work August 20.

Mr. and Mrs. van Westen have provided the Lys with two rooms in their own home until they can find suitable accommodation. The two families dine together and Mr. van Westen says, "We're learning a lot about Vietnamese food while the Lys are discovering western foods."

English language training is continuing for the couple and Mrs. Ly practices by reading bedtime stories to the van Westen children.

Another Sechelt B.C. sponsor group is expecting the arrival of two more Indochinese refugee couples shortly. The van Westens and the Lys plan to be at the airport to welcome them.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Manitoba

A major refugee sponsorship agreement was signed September 10 between the federal government and the Winnipeg Refugee Assistance Committee (WRAC). The agreement, the first between the government and a committee of this type, authorizes the WRAC to receive and assess sponsorship applications, as well as provide information on the sponsorship process.

The committee, which was established with the support of the city of Winnipeg in mid-August, began operations September 14, coinciding with the three-hour-long national series of refugee benefit concerts sponsored by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Ontario

Some of the busiest people in the Indochinese refugee program are the interpreters working for Employment and Immigration's Settlement Branch. Their duties involve much more than just "getting the message

across." They are vital to all of the airport welcoming committees and play an integral part in the refugees' initial orientation to Canadian society.

In Toronto, Mo Kei Wong is one of five full-time interpreters attached to Immigration Settlement. They all speak Chinese and three speak Vietnamese. Mo Kei is multilingual. Fluent in Vietnamese, Mandarin, Cantonese, French and English, she is well equipped to handle almost any translation task.

Just before the fall of South Vietnam in 1975 Mo Kei, only 15 at the time, came to Montreal to learn English. Her own experiences with the problems of being separated from family ties while trying to cope with a strange language and culture enable her to bring a high degree of empathy to her job, along with her expertise.

On busy days, Mo Kei and her fellow interpreters may each see as many as 30 or 40 people, though 20 per day is the average. They provide refugees with such valuable information as how the transit system works, what government services are available, how important a Social Insurance Number is, and how to look for accommodation, sign up for language classes, or search for a job. They also acquaint the refugees with Ontario Welcome House and other community agencies, including local Vietnamese and Chinese associations, which offer assistance to newly-arrived immigrants.

New Brunswick

So far, at least 30 New Brunswick groups, many of them church organizations, have become involved in refugee sponsorship. Representatives from Canada Immigration Centres have been kept busy explaining the sponsorship process to interested groups around the province.

As one indication of the growing interest in sponsorship, a Moncton group called "Operation Rescue" has been actively engaged in raising funds for the purpose of assisting any sponsoring groups in the area. To date, they have received about \$8,000 in donations. The funds will be used to supply material needs for any sponsored Indochinese families.

Two other organizations, Information Metro Moncton and the Moncton Multicultural Association, have indicated they are prepared to **contribute time** and volunteers where needed. They have already contacted Operation Rescue to offer their assistance.

Saskatchewan

"Indochinese refugees arriving in the city are adapting to their new homes with enthusiasm," says Ken Munshaw, an employment counsellor with the Regina Canada Employment Centre. "They are anxious to get going, to get jobs and to learn English," he says.

Ken gives the refugees advice on job hunting and general information regarding the employment scene. While he accompanies some of the refugees to job interviews, he says that increasing numbers are finding their own jobs and making their own way, well on the road to self-sufficiency. They have accepted jobs in a variety of employment fields, such as the service, construction and garment industries.

Around the province, Gary Taylor, manager of the Canada Immigration Centre at Prince Albert, has set aside a room at his office for the use of groups who wish to come in and discuss sponsorship. "In this way, significant numbers of people can come in together for information. I have also made myself available to go out into the community to discuss the topic."

Mr. Wilf Lindner, manager of the Canada Immigration Centre in Regina, commends both refugees and sponsors. "The refugees have responded and adjusted terrifically well," he says. "And sponsoring groups are working hard to make sure that the refugees are comfortable, busily locating familiar foodstuffs, special oriental cooking utensils and other amenities. Sponsors are doing a lot in the way of moral and social support as well. It's very heartening."

British Columbia

More than 60 Indochinese refugees formed an attentive audience at a Vancouver Fire Department Seminar on fire prevention held at the Immigration Reception Centre (I.R.C.) in Vancouver earlier this month.

Assisted by two I.R.C. interpreters, Vancouver Fire Department Captain M. Rongeley dealt with the hazards of smoking in bed - a lethal habit that accounts for 70 per cent of fire deaths in Vancouver yearly. This is of major concern to fire officials since the refugees are not accustomed to beds with mattresses and are not aware of the dangers of smouldering bedding.

The Captain then discussed the proper use of western cooking appliances and methods of extinguishing grease fires. The presentation also covered the dangers of overloading electrical circuits, the proper storage and handling of flammable liquids, and the use of various types of fire extinguishers.

IN THE NEWS

Vegreville - Thirty-six Indochinese refugees arrived August 28 in this small Alberta community. They are the first of 25 refugee families who will be settling in the town. Many of the refugees will work at Ezee-On, a local farm machinery fabricating plant.

Montreal - Quebec Immigration Minister Jacques Couture has announced the provincial government will donate \$100,000 towards assisting civilian populations in Cambodia living under severe hardship.

Toronto - Two national television networks, CBC and CTV, recently focussed attention on the plight of Indochinese refugees through documentaries. CTV aired "The Deadly Tide", its examination of political and social problems confronting Southeast Asia, September 9, while the CBC's moving "My People Are Dying" was aired September 11. Both TV specials were shot by on-site film crews and shown during prime time evening hours -- an indication of the importance the networks attach to an examination of the current refugee crisis.

Windsor - In an address to an overflow audience at the Windsor Jewish Community Centre September 10, Gerald Emmett Cardinal Carter charged that some Canadians are showing a redneck attitude towards the plight of Asian refugees. Cardinal Carter lashed out at bigotry, which he called "the current of a closed mind," and said Asian refugees will bring a richness to Canada if Canadians give them a chance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Our questions this week concern health care coverage for Indochinese refugees. Because health care plans and procedures vary from province to province, the information given is of a very general nature. For detailed information, contact individual provincial agencies responsible for health care.

Q. When does health care coverage for refugees become effective?

A. Under all provincial health insurance plans, except British Columbia's, refugees who have been granted permanent resident status are eligible for coverage on arrival in the province of destination. In British Columbia, coverage is effective from the date the refugee's medical card is received, and in certain circumstances, is retroactive to arrival.

Q. What, if any, are the premiums, and who pays?

A. There are no premiums in Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or the Northwest Territories. There are also no premiums in Nova Scotia, but physicians may charge in excess of the fee schedule, in which case, the patient is required to pay the difference. Coverage in British Columbia is free until the refugees become self-supporting.

In Newfoundland there is a standard \$3/day charge for hospital ward care, to be paid by the claimant. Charges in New Brunswick are \$6/visit for out-patient care and \$10 if admitted to hospital. Fees for privately-sponsored refugees are paid by the sponsoring group for the first year.

Premiums in Ontario are \$60/3 months for a single refugee and \$120/3 months for a family. Premiums are waived for government-sponsored refugees until they become self-sufficient. Premiums for privately-sponsored refugees are waived for the first three months; if still in need after that time, the refugee may apply for continued premium assistance.

In Alberta, premiums for the first year are \$7.65/month for a single refugee and \$15.30/month for a family, and supplemental coverage is available at an extra monthly cost. Government-sponsored refugees are responsible for paying their own premiums, except in circumstances

where they are unable to pay, in which case the federal government will pick up the costs for the first year. First-year costs for privately-sponsored refugees are paid by the provincial government.

Premiums in the Yukon are \$6.50/month for a single person, \$12.50/month for a couple and \$14.00/month for a family. Government-sponsored refugees are responsible for their own premiums, while fees for privately-sponsored refugees are paid by the sponsor until the head of the family is employed.

Q. Is there any difference between procedures for government- and privately-sponsored refugees?

A. The only difference, aside from those mentioned in the previous answer, is that it is up to the sponsor to ensure that privately-sponsored refugees are promptly enrolled in the appropriate provincial health plan, while it is the responsibility of the local Canada Employment Centre to ensure the registration of government-sponsored refugees.

Q. What kind of coverage is available under provincial health plans?

A. Insured hospital services include ward care for hospital patients and a wide range of hospital-provided out-patient services that vary somewhat depending on the province. Insured medical care services include all medically required services provided by medical practitioners, and certain surgical-dental procedures undertaken by dental surgeons in hospitals.

Such things as a private or semi-private hospital room, routine dental care, prescription drugs and eyeglasses are not normally covered under provincial health care plans, but supplemental health insurance benefits are available in most provinces.

FOR INFORMATION ON SPONSORSHIP

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. Persons who are not sure which office they should call can obtain this information by calling the appropriate number listed below.

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
- Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3539
- Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
- Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 2
- Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

A pamphlet on sponsoring refugees, which answers most questions posed by potential sponsors, is available at local Canada Immigration Centres.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - August 17, 1979Country of BirthNumber

Vietnam	6,896
Kampuchea	229
Laos	295
Others**	283
<hr/>	
TOTAL	7,703

Source of SponsorshipNumber % of Total

Government-sponsored	6,665	86.52
Group-sponsored	800	10.39
Relative-sponsored	238	3.09
<hr/>		
TOTAL	7,703	100.00

Estimated Arrivals, August 17 - September 19, 1979*2,543

GRAND TOTAL

10,246

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of August 17, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	938	12.18
Alberta	754	9.79
Saskatchewan	317	4.12
Manitoba	340	4.41
Ontario	3,096	40.19
Quebec	2,031	26.37
New Brunswick	93	1.21
Nova Scotia	97	1.26
Prince Edward Island	16	.21
Newfoundland	21	.27
<hr/>		
TOTAL	7,703	100.00

* Partial figures subject to revision

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of September 14, 1979Sponsorships

2,821

Persons Sponsored

15,482

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

As of:	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
	<u>Sept. 14</u>	<u>Sept. 7</u>	<u>Sept. 14</u>	<u>Sept. 7</u>
British Columbia	413	364	2,319	2,070
Alberta	248	207	1,466	1,255
Saskatchewan	120	107	684	611
Manitoba	213	183	1,051	892
Ontario	1,460	1,367	8,086	7,580
Quebec*	293	253	1,486	1,280
New Brunswick	29	23	160	126
Nova Scotia	25	25	122	122
Prince Edward Island	4	4	26	26
Newfoundland	16	16	82	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,821	2,549	15,482	14,044

* includes 1,080 refugees sponsored by 216 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit at Hull (613) 994-6313.

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Media enquiries in either English or French should be directed to: Ottawa (613) 995-0731

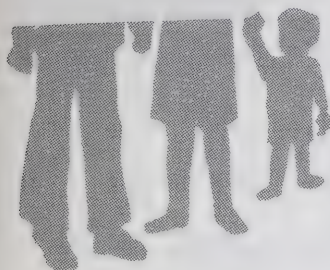
Disponible en français sous le titre Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois

NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Government
Publications

CAI
MI 350
- 151



Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 11

September 26, 1979

The extraordinary response of Canadians to the plight of refugees has resulted in an unusual situation. Despite the fact that the federal government is giving processing priority to privately-sponsored refugees and is transporting them to Canada as quickly as possible, there are now more sponsoring groups awaiting refugees than there are refugees actually arriving.

"While we realize the sincere desire of these groups to begin their new responsibilities," says Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey, "we must ask for their patience and understanding. Selecting refugees, matching them to sponsors, and bringing them here is not a process which can be unduly hurried."

The Minister went on to explain that there are valid reasons for attempting to space the arrival of refugees over a two-year period, as initially planned.

For example, the Griesbach and Longue-Pointe staging areas can only handle a certain number of refugees at any one time. During their two- to five-day stay, the refugees must be medically re-examined, matched to sponsoring groups, and counselled as to their expectations and those of their sponsors.

In order to ensure that their integration into, and acceptance by, the community is as complete as possible, it is necessary that refugees arrive over different intervals of time. This way, various sponsoring groups and communities can get to know each other and, over time, new arrivals will be able to learn from those who are already in Canada and have become active members of their communities.

Because of the temporary "excess demand" for refugees, the government is asking all Canadians who are waiting for their sponsored refugees to please be patient. In some cases, for the reasons given above, delays may be three or four months, or perhaps even longer. While expressing regret about the delays, the Minister noted that "Canadians are to be heartily thanked and congratulated for their compassion and overwhelming generosity."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Update on the Canadian Foundation for Refugees

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey met with Cardinal Léger and the Rt. Hon. Roland Mitchener last Thursday to discuss progress in moving towards a fully operational foundation. The secretariat should

be in place in the near future, and more details will be provided in subsequent newsletters. Meanwhile, contributions made payable to the Receiver General for Canada may be sent to the Canadian Foundation for Refugees, P. O. Box 50000, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9G9.

Immigration Minister Visits Griesbach

Mr. Atkey arrived in Edmonton on the afternoon of September 20 to tour the Griesbach Barracks staging centre. While there, he met with many of the staff and spoke to numerous refugees waiting expectantly for their final processing to be completed so they could move on to their final destinations.

The Minister noted that the refugees were surprisingly relaxed after their lengthy journey and clearly happy to be in Canada.

Getting Ready for Sponsorship

In volume 1, issue 8, we described "Getting Ready for Sponsorship", a booklet produced by Employment and Immigration's Manitoba region as a guide for planning and carrying out a sponsorship undertaking. The response to that publication -- from all over Canada -- has been so overwhelming that we have decided to produce it, in a "nationalized" form, as a supplement to this newsletter (see Appendix II).

Provinces Gear Up for Refugee Students

With an expected influx of up to 50,000 Indochinese refugees coming to Canada by the end of next year, educators across the country are turning their attention to the special needs of students who speak neither English nor French.

While it is still too early to determine the final numbers or locations of school-age Indochinese refugees, provincial educational systems have been gearing up with special programs to help the young people communicate and adapt.

British Columbia educators say the province's school system is one of the best prepared because procedures for handling refugee children were developed during previous waves of immigration. In Vancouver, for example, there are about 250 Indochinese students enrolled in English-as-a-second-language (ESL) courses. Before classes began this fall, the board's special student services department assessed the ability of each student so that individual programs could be designed.

Because most of Alberta's school systems have established programs for teaching the English language, refugee students are so far having little impact on the school system, according to the Alberta School Trustees Association. And a spokesman for the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association says there have been no reported problems with refugee students. Apart from the language difficulties, the spokesman says, Indochinese immigrants have, in the past, proven adaptable to the province's school system and are very good students.

In Manitoba, an ESL program already exists in Winnipeg schools, and it will be adapted to the Vietnamese students. The program includes teachers and student aides who speak the students' language and act as school contacts for their parents.

Ontario will be accepting about 500 Indochinese students into its educational system monthly for the next year-and-a-half. The Ontario Ministry of Education's co-ordinator of the Indochinese refugee program estimates that about 40 per cent will be in Toronto schools with the remainder scattered among 32 other Ontario centres. Because this is the first time a wave of immigrants has arrived outside of Toronto, the province has produced a kit providing instructions on teaching English to refugees and has also made a team of experts available to assist school boards in dealing with any problems they may encounter. The ministry also printed a leaflet in Vietnamese explaining the Ontario school system to the students' families.

In Quebec, the Montreal Catholic School Commission is providing welcoming classes to help some 140 refugee students integrate into the French sector as quickly and easily as possible. No special programs have been developed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland because not many refugees are expected to settle in those provinces, but arrangements for individual students will be made as required.

1,500 Refugees Through Griesbach in September

Nearly 1,500 Indochinese refugees passed through the reception centre at Edmonton's Griesbach Barracks during the month of September.

The refugees spent two to five days at the staging area before going on to their final destinations. Because of the priority now being given to matching refugees with groups and organizations whose sponsorship applications have been approved, a very high percentage of those arriving this month were privately-sponsored refugees.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

New Brunswick

For two refugee families recently settled in the Woodstock area, learning to communicate is the first priority. The nine refugees speak practically no English or French, but are fluent in Cantonese, a principle dialect of Southeast Asia. Local citizens, encouraged by the Knights of Columbus, have been generous with clothing, home furnishings and temporary housing. It is hoped that jobs can be found for some of the refugees who have experience working in bakeries, restaurants, hotels, and shoe repair shops.

Quebec

The Quebec Department of Immigration has issued a folder entitled "Comment parrainer un réfugié au Québec" ("How to Sponsor a Refugee in Quebec"). The free publication, which is in a question-and-answer format, is available in French only and may be obtained by writing the Quebec Department of Immigration, 355 McGill St., Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 2E8, or by phoning (514) 873-3258. Copies are also available from one of the eight Centres d'orientation et de formation des immigrants (COFI) located in Montreal, Quebec City, Trois-Rivières, Hull and Sherbrooke.

Groups interested in sponsorship can also borrow a film describing living conditions in Malaysia's Pulau Bidong camp from the Quebec Department of Immigration (see address above).

Ontario

Indochinese refugees are settling quickly into the fabric of Ontario Society. In Kitchener, Quoc Ly, a former English teacher in Vietnam, has been hired by Citizenship Participation, a local aid group, to teach English and co-ordinate Indochinese refugee aid programs. Ton Truong, also in Kitchener, is an electronics technician now employed by a major electronics firm in nearby Waterloo.

In Windsor, airframe mechanic Hung Bui, who arrived with his family in November, 1978, began as a small-engine repairman and worked his way up to a job in his own profession with de Havilland Aircraft. Another Windsorite, Ly Lac, arrived a year ago this month and found work as a stamping machine operator after only two-and-a-half days' English instruction. Ly's wife, who learned to speak English from their school-age children, is working as a paper sorter in a recycling plant to help support their family of six.

Manitoba

In Winnipeg, the fashion industry is providing jobs for newcomers. Since the beginning of 1979 more than 140 Indochinese refugees have accepted jobs within the industry, representing a large percentage of the total number of working age Vietnamese who arrived in Winnipeg in the first seven months of 1979.

The refugees, who were placed by the Canada Employment Centre and through the efforts of private sponsors, are working as cutters, spreaders, mechanics and helpers.

Alberta

There is growing evidence that Indochinese refugees who resettle in Alberta quickly adapt to their new surroundings. For the most part, those who have arrived since 1975 have been able to settle well into their communities and are highly thought of by their neighbors.

One 1976 arrival, a trained electrician speaking very little English, went to work immediately as an electric motor rewinder -- before learning the language. His employer was so impressed with his work that he was placed on the company's three-year apprenticeship program. That refugee is now working as a third-year apprentice electrician and is well established in the community with his wife and two children.

Another success story is the woman who arrived in 1975 with no friends or relatives. She spoke some English and was able to find a job as a salesclerk. Today, she is married, owns a condominium and a car, and works as a receptionist/secretary.

In August this year, a family of five arrived. The father, a trained industrial electrician, could not find work in his chosen field. So, he became a bulk gas truck driver and is now earning \$1,500 a month. In two years he hopes to be operating his own business.

IN THE NEWS

Winnipeg - The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, represented by Dr. S.J. Kalba, has signed a national refugee sponsorship agreement with the federal government, assuming responsibility for all sponsorships undertaken by the committee and its 29 voluntary organizations across Canada. While the agreement enables the group to assist refugees from anywhere in the world, initially it will focus its attention on refugees from Eastern Europe who are currently in refugee camps in Austria, Italy and Greece.

Montreal - In an address to the Canadian Club in Montreal September 17, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald paid tribute to "the concerned and supportive approach taken by the government of Quebec in dealing with the problem of Indochinese refugees. Their generous and constructive assistance has helped assure that the program will be a success," she said, and "a better example of effective co-operation between two levels of government would be hard to find."

St. Paul - The Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Paul, Alberta, has signed a refugee sponsorship agreement with the federal government, making it responsible for all sponsorships undertaken by its constituent parishes. The agreement makes St. Paul's the fourth diocese in Alberta to enter into such an agreement.

Amherstburg - Thanks largely to the efforts of Father Tom Lever, a Roman Catholic priest and chairman of this Ontario town's Mayor's Committee on Refugees, three Indochinese brothers have settled and are working part-time in the community. A fourth, a bee-keeper sponsored by a group of priests, has also arrived and is living with the priests in the local rectory.

Halifax - Ron Parsons, who works in the Citizens' Participation section of the Secretary of State, has been appointed that department's contact with Employment and Immigration Canada. Mr. Parsons will be working closely with his immigration counterparts on the government's refugee program.

Calgary - Between September 1 and 11, the Refugee Settlement Unit of the Calgary CEC found jobs for 55 Indochinese refugees. Twenty-nine were placed in the food service industry, five in retailing, and the remainder in jobs ranging from the skilled trades, construction and textiles to recreation and housekeeping.

Stratford - The Stratford Festival, internationally acclaimed for its Shakespearean productions, raised \$12,000 for Indochinese refugees at a September 14 benefit performance of "Love's Labour Lost".

Hong Kong - In a September 18 news conference in Hong Kong, after returning from China with a Canadian parliamentary delegation, Commons Speaker James Jerome said, "Our performance (in resettling Indochinese refugees) is better than that of anybody else -- especially on a per capita basis."

Bangkok - The 41-ton Red Cross consignment of urgently needed food and medical supplies which arrived at Phnom Penh, Cambodia, last week is regarded as only a small fraction of the amount required to ease the desperate situation in that country, in which 800 to 900 people are reported to be dying daily from starvation and disease.

Ottawa - Employment and Immigration enforcement officer Ralph Mousaw is chairman of the St. Maurice Roman Catholic Church Refugee Committee, formed last December to bring a refugee family from Cambodia to Canada. Through fund-raising events the committee raised \$14,000 and in July their efforts were rewarded when Chorlan Petchsy, his wife, cousin and three children arrived in Ottawa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In a recent issue, we announced amendments to the federal government's transportation loan program. The changes, retroactive to the beginning of 1979, are intended to lessen **the** financial burden on Indochinese refugees resettling in Canada by establishing loan repayment ceilings of \$750/adult, \$375/child and \$75/infant. Since that announcement, we have been asked a number of questions requesting more detailed information.

Q. Under the amended system, how are the terms "adult", "child" and "infant" defined?

A. In defining these terms, the federal government uses standards set by international transportation companies. According to those standards, an adult is anyone 12 years of age or older, a child is anyone between the ages of two and 12 (less a day), and an infant is anyone under the age of two.

Q. What are the terms and conditions of repayment?

A. When the transportation loan is granted, it is accompanied by a monthly repayment schedule based on the amount owing. Legally, repayment is required within three years. However, an immigration officer has the discretionary power to adapt the repayment schedule to the refugee's individual circumstances, taking into consideration such things as the total amount of the loan, the number of people in the family, and the family income. It's interesting to note that, traditionally, most refugees do repay their loans within the three-year time frame.

Q. Where should loan payments be sent and when should they begin?

A. Cheques should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada and sent to the Chief, Revenue Accounting, 305 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J9, according to the time schedule established by the immigration officer.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - August 24, 1979

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		
		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	7,474	Government-sponsored	7,202 84.87
Kampuchea	249	Group-sponsored	1,021 12.03
Laos	451	Relative-sponsored	263 3.10
Others**	312		
TOTAL	8,486	TOTAL	8,486 100.00
<u>Estimated Arrivals, August 24 - September 26, 1979*</u>			<u>2,366</u>
GRAND TOTAL			10,852

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of August 24, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	1,038	12.23
Alberta	1,003	11.82
Saskatchewan	348	4.10
Manitoba	417	4.91
Ontario	3,251	38.31
Quebec	2,182	25.71
New Brunswick	98	1.15
Nova Scotia	97	1.14
Prince Edward Island	23	.27
Newfoundland	21	.25
Yukon/Northwest Territories	8	.09
TOTAL	8,486	100.00

* Partial figures subject to revision

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of September 21, 1979

Sponsorships

3,122

Persons Sponsored

17,147

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsorships

Persons Sponsored

As of:	<u>Sept. 21</u>	<u>Sept. 14</u>	<u>Sept. 21</u>	<u>Sept. 14</u>
British Columbia	435	413	2,437	2,319
Alberta	287	248	1,691	1,466
Saskatchewan	132	120	765	684
Manitoba	229	213	1,145	1,051
Ontario	1,635	1,460	9,049	8,086
Quebec*	320	293	1,615	1,486
New Brunswick	33	29	186	160
Nova Scotia	28	25	135	122
Prince Edward Island	7	4	42	26
Newfoundland	16	16	82	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	3,122	2,821	17,147	15,482

* includes 1,180 refugees sponsored by 236 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit at Hull (613) 994-6313.

* * * *

Media enquiries in either English or French should be directed to: Ottawa (613) 995-0731

Disponible en français sous le titre "Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois"

GETTING READY FOR SPONSORSHIP

-- A Practical Guide for Groups Interested in Refugee Sponsorship --

This guide has been adapted from an Employment and Immigration Manitoba region publication of the same name. It should be read in conjunction with the Commission's companion publication, "Sponsoring Refugees", which provides basic information concerning the purpose of the sponsorship program and the responsibilities of sponsoring groups.

Please keep in mind that the information given in "Getting Ready for Sponsorship" is designed as a practical guide for assessing your group's ability to undertake a refugee sponsorship and develop a plan for fulfilling that commitment. Your local Canada Immigration Centre can fill you in on the detailed procedures involved in sponsoring a refugee in your community.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SPONSORING GROUP

A sponsoring group is expected to provide material assistance (i.e., food, clothing, housing and the like) to meet the basic needs of the sponsored family. It is also expected to assist the family in learning about the community and gaining access to its services. Most people tend to think first about the financial commitments, but we encourage your group to also think seriously about its capacity to provide the personal time and skill required in sponsorship.

GROUP MEMBERSHIP

A sponsoring group often begins with a small core of interested persons who are prepared to take responsibility for maintaining personal contact with a sponsored family after its arrival. Experience has shown, however, that such a group usually must be expanded to include additional persons who can provide specific kinds of material assistance or easy access to community services. More specifically, a sponsoring group might include:

- (1) some people from the business community; since access to employment is a critical factor in determining settlement costs, it is important that the sponsoring group be able to provide the family with a good range of job prospects.
- (2) if possible, a nurse, social worker, teacher or other person who has training or experience working with people;
- (3) some people familiar with institutions, organizations and agencies providing educational, medical, legal, financial and other services to the community; and
- (4) if possible, someone who speaks the language of the sponsored family and is familiar with its culture.

We recognize that it may not be possible to form a sponsoring group composed of persons with the backgrounds described above. When this is the case, we suggest that one of the members gather information on behalf of the group.

GROUP ORGANIZATION

Much depends upon the wishes of the members and the nature of the group. However, the following suggestions may be helpful in getting a group started:

- (1) If the group is part of a church congregation or service organization, establish a separate "project" budget and procedures for drawing on it.
- (2) Take an inventory of skills among members of the group. If it seems necessary, consider the possibility of expanding the group or arranging for assistance from people who may be willing to act as advisors but not active members of the sponsoring group.
- (3) Select one or two members to act as principal contacts for making financial commitments with the family on behalf of the sponsoring group. It also might be a good idea to select another person to act as co-ordinator of orientation services.
- (4) If the group seems to be short of either financial or human resources, consider joining forces with, or offering assistance to, another group.

N.B.

In order for contributions to be deductible for income tax purposes, the sponsoring group must be registered as a charitable organization with the Department of National Revenue, Taxation. Such status allows the sponsoring group to issue deductible receipts for any contributions that are used to pay for financial expenses in supporting refugees. A group wishing to register as a charitable organization should do so at the first opportunity; otherwise, contributions before registration may not be allowed as deductible.

THE COST OF SPONSORSHIP

A sponsoring group undertakes to provide material assistance for a period of one year from the family's date of arrival, or until it becomes self-supporting.

While costs will vary in each case, we suggest that a sponsoring group should have available approximately \$1,000 - \$1,500 for each refugee sponsored. It also should have access to additional funds if required. The amount of cash needed may, to some extent, be reduced by the value of items donated.

A sponsoring group might wish to budget for such things as the following:

- (1) Requirements prior to, or upon arrival of the family - Included here would be money for:
 - (a) initial hotel accommodation and meals;
 - (b) basic clothing;
 - (c) basic furniture including bedding, and delivery to the new home;
 - (d) basic cooking utensils, dishes, etc.;
 - (e) initial rent, security deposits, etc.; and
 - (f) initial food supplies.
- (2) Continuing requirements - Plan for a regular weekly or monthly sum to cover food, accommodation, personal needs and transportation until income from employment is available. (Local welfare rates can be used as a guide.)
- (3) Special requirements - The group may be required to cover costs of essential prescriptions, dental work, etc., not covered by provincial health care plans.
- (4) Miscellaneous group expenses - Decide whether or not to compensate group members for "out-of-pocket" expenses (e.g., travel), and the rates of payment, if any.

It should be noted that the heaviest outlay of money will be prior to, or during, the first two or three months following the family's arrival. Therefore, a sponsoring group should have at least one-third of its estimated cash requirements available by the time a family has been selected, with pledges to cover the balance.

SUBMITTING A PLAN

There are two ways of submitting a sponsorship plan for approval. They are described below:

- (1) Local Groups. A local sponsoring group should apply at the nearest Canada Immigration Centre, using a form entitled, "Prospective Sponsoring Organization or Group." Two copies of this completed form are to be submitted, together with a description of the sponsoring group's plan for meeting its financial and personal commitments. More specifically, this plan should include information on the following:
 - (a) reception;
 - (b) housing;
 - (c) furnishings, etc.;
 - (d) food;
 - (e) interpreters;
 - (f) employment;
 - (g) education of children;
 - (h) language, or skills training for adults;
 - (i) medical and dental care;
 - (j) orientation to the community and its services;
 - (k) preparation of the community for the newcomers; and
 - (l) special characteristics of your group or community which will aid the Commission in selecting a family whose needs can be met from the resources available to your group.

When a local sponsoring group submits an application, it is then reviewed by a committee which will either:

- (a) approve the plan and notify the group in writing;

OR

- (b) contact the group to offer assistance or suggestions which will strengthen its plan in order to make it acceptable.

- (2) Groups Affiliated with National Organizations. A sponsoring group affiliated with a national or regional organization having a comprehensive agreement with the Commission should contact the appropriate office of that organization. Each organization has developed its own requirements and application forms for member groups, and direction will be given from that source.

ONCE THE SPONSORSHIP IS APPROVED

Once the sponsorship application is approved the group will have to make arrangements for reception, initial orientation and documentation, settlement and language training.

Reception

- (1) An immigration officer will contact the member designated by your group regarding the family's expected arrival date and other details.
- (2) Sponsoring groups should then arrange to meet their families at the airport, bus terminal or railroad station, as appropriate. Newcomers may not have warm clothing when they arrive and, depending upon the weather, it may be a good idea to have some sweaters, raincoats or jackets available for them.
- (3) If possible, the sponsoring group should arrange to have its own interpreter available for initial reception. Even persons who speak some English or French may be too exhausted or nervous to do so immediately. In any case, they will appreciate having someone welcome them in their own language and offer reassurance. We suggest, however, that you limit the number of people who greet them on arrival.
- (4) You should have temporary accommodation arranged and take the family there as directly as possible -- remember they have been travelling for many hours! You also should be prepared to give them a light lunch or tea.
- (5) Make sure the family is settled in its hotel or other accommodation and provide at least one telephone number to use in the case of an emergency.
- (6) Let the family rest and don't overwhelm them with too many people. Ensure that they know what arrangements have been made for breakfast and the like the following morning, and make a definite plan about who will be contacting them and at what time.
- (7) Newcomers will not likely have any money at all. You may wish to provide them with a few dollars to buy personal items, but normally you can wait to do so, at least until the following day.

Initial Orientation and Documentation

- (1) Ensure that all members of the family have adequate basic clothing to be physically comfortable and to feel "presentable" when making other contacts.
- (2) Be sensitive to any **indications** of illness and contact a doctor if necessary. All immigrants are medically examined prior to admission and Indochinese refugees receive a second examination at the staging area. Shortly after they have arrived, the refugees should be put in touch with a family doctor.
- (3) Arrange to enroll newcomers for provincial hospital and medical coverage.
- (4) Normally, a refugee's application for a Social Insurance Number will have been made by an immigration official at the staging area. If this has not been done, apply for S.I.N. cards for persons who plan to seek employment and for mothers who will later apply for Family Allowance. Contact your Canada Employment Centre to set up a convenient time.
- (5) Family Allowance application forms may be obtained from any post office. (Before submitting this application, a Social Insurance Number must be obtained.)

Settlement

- (1) Planning initial settlement around employment seems to be a good starting point, because the newcomer's decision in this respect may affect other plans. For example:
 - potential earning power will influence the amount the family will be able to afford to pay for rent;
 - job location might affect the location of residence, need for transportation, etc.;
 - residence, in turn, may determine which schools children will attend; and
 - occupational choice may influence the need for, and timing of, language training.

- (2) In planning for employment, we suggest that you first contact your Canada Employment Centre to get information on job opportunities in the area. Consider both short and longer-term opportunities. Most refugees are willing to accept any reasonable employment initially in **order to take the first** steps toward economic independence as quickly as possible.

Try to determine in as much detail as possible:

- (a) what kinds of work adult family members have done in their home country;
 - (b) how their work experience is supported by formal education or training, including degrees and/or diplomas;
 - (c) what the refugee hopes to achieve in Canada; and
 - (d) what practical steps can be taken to work towards that goal.
- (3) Discuss openly with the family the amount of money the sponsoring group is prepared to allow for living expenses prior to employment, how it will be paid, by **whom and how often**. The family also will want to know what items will be paid on their behalf and whom to contact if financial problems arise.

Language Training

Indochinese refugees speak Cantonese, Mandarin or Vietnamese, as well as other languages or dialects. Some speak a little English or French, but only a few are very fluent. Most will feel the need to have some language training.

In some cases, language training will be necessary before the person can take employment. In other cases, the person may be able to take a job and arrange for language training during the evening. Sponsors should try to help newcomers strike an appropriate balance between their desire to obtain a job and income as soon as possible and their longer-term need for **learning** English or French.

Once you have arrived at a tentative employment plan with the newcomer, we recommend that you make an appointment with the nearest Canada Employment Centre to determine whether or not it can arrange for language training for adult refugees seeking employment. However, you will be responsible for material assistance for the duration of the course.

Consideration also should be given to the language needs of non-working family members, school-age children, and pre-schoolers. Information concerning resources for language training, as well as many other services, should be gathered in the community.

WHAT TO DO WHILE YOU WAIT

- (1) Find out as much as you can about the geography, history and cultures of Indochina:
 - Check your public library for information on Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea (Cambodia) in particular.
 - Look for films on Southeast Asia or Indochinese culture and religion.
 - Learn as much as possible about the problems involved in communicating across cultural barriers and the techniques for solving them.
 - Talk to people who have lived or travelled in the Orient.
- (2) Prepare your community for the newcomers. Not everyone will share your enthusiasm for resettling refugees in the area. Be prepared to discuss the pros and cons as you see them.
- (3) Think about the things the newcomers will need to know and accept about your community in order to be accepted themselves. In this way, you can help them avoid embarrassment and the possibility of rejection.
- (4) Obtain information on services provided in your community.

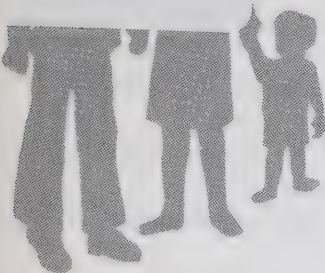
FOR MORE INFORMATION

For further information concerning the sponsorship of refugees contact your nearest Canada Immigration Centre. If you are not sure which office to call, find out by calling the appropriate number listed below:

<u>British Columbia</u> - Vancouver	(604) 666-2171
<u>Alberta</u> - Edmonton	(403) 425-5078 425-5959 955-8271 955-8272
- Calgary	231-5728
<u>Saskatchewan</u> - Regina	(306) 569-6273
<u>Manitoba</u> - Winnipeg	(204) 949-3755
<u>Ontario</u> - Toronto Central	(416) 369-3529 369-3535
- Toronto East	966-7528 966-6120
- Toronto West	239-8491 - Extension 23 or 26
- Mississauga	270-7400
<u>Quebec</u> - Montreal	(514) 283-5420
<u>New Brunswick</u> - Fredericton	(506) 452-3711
<u>Nova Scotia</u> - Halifax	(902) 426-6140
<u>P.E.I.</u> - Charlottetown	(902) 892-4219
<u>Newfoundland</u> - St. John's	(709) 737-4071

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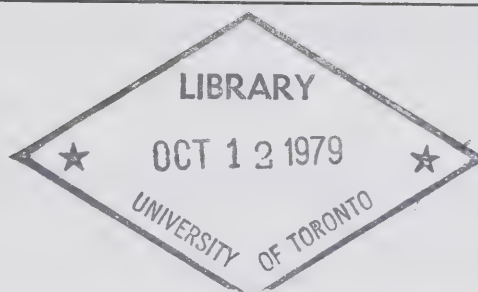
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NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 12

October 3, 1979

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey has announced that effective this week, the Indochinese Newsletter will be published every two weeks.

"The newsletter has been very successful in letting people know about the refugee program," said Mr. Atkey, "but now the basic information has been covered and we can afford to cut back on its frequency." He pointed out that the resources freed up this way are much needed in other areas of the refugee program.

Mr. Atkey said future editions of the newsletter would continue to provide useful information about activities across Canada and contain material to keep readers up to date on developments in Canada's refugee program. The next edition will be October 17, 1979.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

TB Among Refugees No Health Threat

While health officials in Ontario and the federal government differ on the actual incidence of tuberculosis in incoming Indochinese refugees, doctors at both levels of government agree that recently published reports were exaggerated and the health of Canadians is not threatened.

National Health and Welfare Minister David Crombie has said that a very small number of the Indochinese refugees being admitted to Canada do have TB, but he has reassured Canadians that none have active contagious cases. The Minister also pointed out that, as in normal immigration medical procedures, provincial health authorities are notified when refugees are discovered to have medical conditions requiring routine surveillance.

Dr. A.C. McKenna, chief of Ontario's Chest Disease Service, said the degree of infectiousness among the 33 refugees with TB admitted to Ontario in the past few months was probably nil. All had received chemotherapy prior to their departure from Southeast Asia and were receiving follow-up treatment in Ontario. The drugs render the disease non-infectious in about seven days, although several months of treatment are required to effect a cure.

In another statement, Dr. Earl Hershfield, executive director of the Canadian Lung Association, said refugees admitted with tuberculosis would not create a health hazard because the disease does not pose the same threat as it did 20 years ago when effective treatment wasn't available. He also predicted that the Indochinese refugees would account for only a small percentage of the 3,000 diagnosed cases of TB reported annually in Canada.

Refugee Program Costs

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey has released preliminary figures indicating that Canada's current two-year Indochinese refugee program will cost an estimated \$117 million, or approximately \$2,300 per refugee. As much of this as possible will be financed through existing resources.

When Canada's Indochinese refugee program was expanded in July to make it possible for up to 50,000 to make Canada their home by the end of 1980, Mr. Atkey said the government was making the commitment without knowing the cost because there were overriding humanitarian considerations. "But now that preliminary figures are available," Mr. Atkey said, "I would like to give the Canadian public some idea of the cost." He added that he will be providing additional information about financing in the weeks ahead.

The following table provides a breakdown of the costs of the program.

<u>Program</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>
Staging Areas (Longue-Pointe and Griesbach Barracks)	\$ 8,781,600	\$ 8,001,475
Resettlement	16,235,507	20,638,940
Language Training	17,474,300	21,809,300
Transportation	13,505,927	8,569,073
Other Costs	1,080,000	1,344,000
<u>Total Program Cost</u>	<u>\$57,077,334</u>	<u>\$60,362,788</u>

Characteristics of the Refugee Movement

People under the age of 20 accounted for slightly more than half of the total movement of Indochinese refugees to Canada in the first seven-and-one-half months of this year.

A profile of the movement, conducted by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, shows that 8,486 persons were landed from January 1 to August 24. Of these, about half, 4,247 individuals, were under the age of 20.

The study also shows that a majority of the arrivals, 56 per cent, were males.

There were 3,787 separate family units among the refugees in the seven-and-one-half-month period. About 1,375 were families with children -- with an average of 2.4 children per family -- and the rest, about 2,400, were single adults.

Officials caution that since the research covers only 8,486 of an expected 21,000 or more landings in 1979, the characteristics of the movement could change by the end of the year.

Children below the age of 18 made up 36 per cent of the total inflow of Indochinese during the January-August 24 period. A breakdown of the ages of the children, as related to schooling norms in Canada, is listed in the following table.

Age Distribution of Indochinese Refugee Children

January - August 24, 1979

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Infants, under 2	319	9.7
Pre-school, 3 - 5	776	23.7
Primary, 6 - 11	1,077	32.9
Secondary, 12 - 18	1,105	33.7
	<hr/> 3,277	<hr/> 100.0

Nearly 57 per cent of the primary school children and 14 per cent of the secondary school children have had no formal education. And, of those with some education, a high proportion have fewer years of education than expected. Researchers say the educational shortfalls probably are a reflection of the unstable conditions in Southeast Asia for the past several years.

The following table shows the age distribution of adults.

Age Distribution of Indochinese Refugee Adults

January - August 24, 1979

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
18 - 20	970	18.6
21 - 44	3,651	70.1
45 - 59	467	9.0
60 - 74	114	2.2
75 +	7	0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,209	100.0

A breakdown of the educational level of the 3,787 principal applicants -- usually the heads of families -- shows that 73 per cent had only secondary education or less, **seven** per cent possessed some kind of trade certificate and 18 per cent had **at least one year of university** education. Fewer than two per cent had no formal schooling.

Nearly 70 per cent of the applicants **who attended university** did not complete studies for a degree -- another indication of the disruptions in Indochina.

With respect to official languages, **about 39 per cent** of the principal applicants have abilities in English or French.

Official Languages Ability of Principal Applicants

January - August 24, 1979

<u>Language</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
English	867	22.9
French	309	8.2
Both	284	7.5
Neither	2,327	61.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,787	100.0

Vietnamese is the dominant language among the refugees, followed by dialects of Chinese.

Mother Tongue of Indochinese Refugees

January - August 24, 1979

<u>Language</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Vietnamese	5,311	62.5
Cantonese	1,577	18.6
Mandarin	23	0.3
Other Chinese	939	11.1
Khmer	186	2.2
Lao	383	4.5
Thai	42	0.5
Other	25	0.3
	<hr/> 8,486	<hr/> 100.0

Researchers say that it is extremely difficult to code the occupation of the refugees because many have not worked in their chosen professions since the collapse of the South Vietnam government. And, when they come to Canada, many take jobs totally unrelated to their training or experience in an effort to become self-sufficient as soon as possible. However, immigration officers have attempted to forecast the refugees' immediate occupations in Canada. Some of the significant occupational groups determined are listed below.

Indochinese Refugee Occupations

January - August 24, 1979

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>
New Workers	1,542
Fabricating & Repair	1,016
Clerical & Related	323
Processing	134
Construction	149
Service Occupations	136
Science, Engineering & Related	81
Sales Occupations	74

3,455

Minister Speaks in Montreal and Toronto

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey took time out from his busy Ottawa schedule last week to address three separate groups interested in the Indochinese refugee movement.

Addressing a public forum sponsored by Montreal's McGill University September 25, Mr. Atkey focussed on efforts being made by the residents and government of Quebec to welcome Indochinese refugees. "Here in Quebec," he said, "more than 320 groups are sponsoring 1,600 refugees already, and the number is still growing. As well, the government of Quebec has agreed to take 10,000 refugees. This generous offer is an example of how federal and provincial governments can work together."

Later in the week, the Minister spoke at a fund-raising dinner given by the Indochinese Refugee Relief Trust Fund in Toronto. He told the audience that he never had any doubts that Canadians would react favourably to the one-for-one sponsorship program announced in July. "I could not envision any circumstances where we could fall short of the goal of 50,000 refugees through a lack of interest or compassion," Mr. Atkey said.

The following day, September 28, Mr. Atkey was the key-note speaker at a Toronto Rotary Club luncheon where he pointed out that 1,635 Ontario groups had already undertaken the sponsorship of more than 9,000 refugees. "I am proud of the response of Canadians to this tremendous challenge," he said. "Thousands and thousands of people in all provinces and territories are taking an active part in helping the refugees, first of all, to come here and, secondly, to become integrated in a new and, for them, difficult environment."

Jobs and Money for the Refugees

Howard Adelman, a key figure in Operation Lifeline, says the United Autoworkers of America have donated \$12,000 to assist Southeast Asian refugees. Robert White, Canadian UAW director and international vice-president of the union, said the money was to be used in assisting in the relocation of "boat people" families. Mr. Adelman said he was surprised and pleased by the extra money which swells Operation Lifeline's emergency relief fund to more than \$100,000.

Mr. Adelman also announced recently that Toronto metropolitan area employers have offered 1,856 jobs to Indochinese refugees. Speaking at a benefit dinner, he said that as many as 3,500 of the 10,000 refugees expected to settle in the Toronto area will eventually join the work force.

Of the 1,856 job offers, some 60 per cent are for unskilled workers, while the remainder call for skilled people.

Letter of Appreciation

The following excerpt from a letter received recently at Edmonton's Griesbach Barracks speaks for itself. It was written by a refugee family passing through the staging area on the way to a new life in Vancouver.

"Dear Edmonton Immigration Personnel:

When I first step on Canadian soil (Edmonton Airport), at that moment I felt the warmth within me. I haven't felt any discrimination against me. Your kindness, your understanding

and friendship made us feel like a long lost child returning to a mother. Here was no uneasy feeling or strange feeling to make us feel out of place or cheap. At this special moment I can sense the path before me is wide and unobstructed. This is really my home -- Canada.

Before I came to know this country I always dream of a lovely home of my own -- to be able to protect it from any destruction or harm that comes to it. I will try my best to study hard, to work hard, to become a good citizen to give my love and strength for her.

I don't know where to begin to show my gratefulness to the government to thank you all -- the only thing I can do is to become a good citizen for this country; to help my fellow countrymen in order not to fail you all for what you have done for me.

I want to tell the whole world that I am the luckiest person. Thank God! Thank God!"

To you all my respect,

La Chuong Han

Tenth Time Lucky

Emily Wong, 26, is now a secretary with the Brock House Society, an activity centre in Vancouver for senior citizens. Emily, whose Vietnamese name is Emily Nu Nuynh, arrived in Vancouver May 2. Her arrival followed her tenth -- and last -- attempt to escape from Vietnam.

She spent five months in the Pulua Bidong refugee camp before being selected to come to Canada. Her parents and a 28-year-old brother are still in Saigon.

An eloquent spokesperson for the government's refugee program, Emily

speaks often to church and other groups. Her description of life in the refugee camps is stark, simple and graphic.

"Emily is one of the most conscientious employees we've ever had," says Brock House executive co-ordinator Irene Doheny. "I have to force her to even take time off for lunch."

Tibetan Refugee Aid Society

The Indochinese are not the first refugees from Southeast Asia to be assisted by Canadians.

A private agency was formed in Vancouver 17 years ago to assist Tibetan refugees who were then fleeing their nation. Since that time the Tibetan Refugee Aid Society has given help valued at some \$3 million.

"When we heard of the plight of the boat people, says vice-chairman John Conway, a UBC professor, "we could not turn our backs and ignore their fate."

In mid-July the Tibetan Refugee Aid Society decided to launch a campaign to raise \$80,000 to assist the Indochinese refugees and sponsor families coming to Canada.

"The response has been tremendously gratifying," says Mr. Conway. Friends and supporters of the society have so far contributed \$25,000 and the

society has made another \$10,000 available from its reserves. The society, which is entirely voluntary, is also investigating ways and means of assisting those who wish to resettle in Southeast Asia or who may not be able to come to Canada.

Correction ... Canadian Foundation for Refugees

In our last issue, we advised readers wishing to contribute to the Canadian Foundation for Refugees to make their cheques payable to the Receiver General for Canada. This information was incorrect. Since the foundation is a private charitable organization, cheques should be made payable to the Canadian Foundation for Refugees.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

British Columbia

The scene is the Immigrant Reception Centre in downtown Vancouver. A taxi from the airport containing a newly-arrived refugee family pulls up. The driver helps the family carry their meagre possessions into the centre, and as he starts to leave the father timidly asks in halting English how much he owes.

The driver reaches into his own pocket, pulls out some bills and presses them into the father's hand saying "here's some lucky money, I hope you have a good life in Canada."

When the community counsellor, Tom Steele, attempted to thank the elderly driver he replied in a distinct accent, "Today for these people, I give the tip."

The driver's name is Ignaz Bing and he knows what it is to be a refugee because he escaped from Hungary during the 1956 uprising.

Saskatchewan

Employment counsellor Ann Maaland, who works at the Canada Employment Centre in Estevan, Saskatchewan, has been given a \$1,000 Public Service Merit Award for "performance at an unusually high level over an extended period of time."

The award specifically recognizes her work with refugees and other immigrants which began back in 1975 when she helped newly-arrived Vietnamese get established in Calgary. Her concern and dedicated involvement with new Canadians have earned her the love and respect of those she serves, her fellow workers and her employer, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Ontario

The Ontario Ministry of Education has named a co-ordinator for all educational aspects of Indochinese refugee settlement.

A communications network has been set up through the Ministry's

regional offices and each school board has named a contact person who will liaise with the regional office staff. As well, each school board has been requested to designate a person who will be responsible for arranging the orientation of the refugees to the local school system.

Ministry of Education fact sheets, including an introduction to education in Ontario, have been translated into Vietnamese and Cantonese and made available through the regional offices and the school boards.

The curriculum staff of the Ministry has arranged for a special kit of resource materials to be made available to teachers of Vietnamese children who may not have had any previous experience teaching English as a second language. A slide and tape presentation with suggestions for teachers who will be receiving refugees for the first time has also been made available to teachers across the province.

Quebec

Quebec Immigration Minister Jacques Couture and Yvon Lamarre, chairman of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, have officially opened a new Montreal transition centre for Vietnamese boat people. The Meurling transition centre, which can handle up to 60 persons at a time, will be used as a meeting place for refugees and their sponsors from now until the end of 1980.

Nova Scotia

The Roman Catholic Church has announced that sponsorship activity is taking place at the parish level in all of the 50 parishes from Amherst to Liverpool which are included in the recently-signed sponsorship agreement between the Archdiocese of Halifax and Employment and Immigration Canada. Representatives of the Catholic Refugee Advisory Board anticipate that 200 refugees will be brought into the province by the Church.

Twenty-three Roman Catholic parishes in the province have already expressed a direct interest in sponsorship; eight of these have completed the required documentation and are awaiting the arrival of 45 refugees.

IN THE NEWS

Ottawa - Saint Paul University in Ottawa is conducting a French-language symposium on the refugee problem. Speakers for the September 24 to October 11 conference include two officers from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission -- Jacques Denault, Immigration Director for the Quebec region, and André Pilon, Director of Settlement for the Ontario region. Other speakers are André Gingras of the Canadian International Development Agency and Raymond Terrillon, representative in Canada of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Bridgewater - The council of this Nova Scotia town has declared October and November as "Refugee Months" at the request of the Bridgewater and District

Indochinese Refugee Committee, established in mid-August to co-ordinate the resettlement of refugees in the area . Plans for the two-month period include an intensive information campaign and a fund-raising drive.

Calgary - Nearly 150 refugees received their first official welcome to Calgary at an informal afternoon tea party held September 16. Among those wishing the refugees well were Mayor Ross Alger, Reverend Dominic Bao, and representatives from the Calgary Immigration Aid Society and the Calgary Chinese Committee for Vietnam Refugees.

Vancouver - A September 16 "Welcome the Refugees" party sponsored by S.U.C.C.E.S.S. (United Chinese Community Services Society) attracted approximately 350 refugees as well as representatives from all levels of government and volunteers from numerous refugee aid organizations.

Ottawa - Some 50 children from six ethnic groups in Ottawa will be demonstrating their countries' cultural backgrounds through song and dance in November to raise money for the Vietnamese refugee resettlement program and commemorate the International Year of the Child. The program, organized by the National Association of Canada of Regions in India in co-operation with various local ethnic groups, will feature children of Jewish, Vietnamese, Ukrainian, Italian, Greek and East Indian origins.

Toronto - In a letter to the Toronto Globe and Mail September 26, four distinguished Canadian religious leaders expressed dismay at two recent National Citizens' Coalition ads questioning the acceptance of 50,000

Indochinese refugees. G. Emmett Cardinal Carter (Archbishop of Toronto), Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut (President, Canadian Jewish Congress), the Most Reverend Lewis S. Garnsworthy (Anglican Bishop of Toronto) and Dr. Donald S. Ray (Secretary of the General Council, United Church of Canada) said they "fully support the government and applaud its leadership in this urgent task." They also said they will "continue to sponsor refugees; set up reception centres; provide food and shelter; and do everything humanly possible to help all refugees to Canada become a very real part of this nation."

Leamington - Every September, the Canada Employment Centre in Windsor receives orders from the Canada Farm Labour Pool in Leamington for tomato pickers. The hours are long and the work is often hard. Many years the demand for workers exceeds the supply. This year, however, the supply of Canadian workers has been supplemented by Indochinese refugees. Although most of the refugees lived in urban settings in their homeland and had no experience with agriculture, 13 showed up for work on Leamington farms on the first day, 21 on the second day, and more on each successive day of the harvest.

Saint John - The president of Rotary International, James L. Bomar Jr., has renewed his appeal to Rotarians in Canada and the rest of the world to use their talent, experience and funds to assist all organizations aiding the refugees of Southeast Asia. "Rotary is a humanitarian organization, and if there ever was anything that requires a humanitarian approach it is the problem of the Indochinese refugees," said Mr. Bomar in a recent interview here.

Winnipeg - A University of Manitoba fine arts professor, Dr. Arnold Saper is using his skill and talents to help Indochinese refugees settle in Canada. Dr. Saper recently completed a drypoint copper etching showing a scene of refugees fleeing to a new land. Fifty copies of the etching have been printed and are being sold for \$35 each in five Winnipeg art galleries. Profits from the sale of the prints will be forwarded to the Manitoba Faculty Association, which is also raising funds for refugee assistance.

Halifax - A family of Indochinese refugees arrived at the Halifax International Airport September 18. The family, consisting of parents with their 16-month-old child and the wife's three brothers, were greeted by their sponsors, the 1979 Refugee Support Society from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, an incorporated body within the Trinity United Church, formed for the purpose of sponsoring refugees. The arrival brings the total number of privately-sponsored refugees in the province to 16.

Vancouver - September 22, Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey visited Vancouver's Immigrant Reception Centre to meet with representatives of the Immigrant Services Society of British Columbia which runs the centre. While there, he signed, on behalf of the government, a \$46,000 contract enabling the society to continue providing newly-arrived immigrants with a wide range of settlement services. The Minister particularly congratulated society staff members on their involvement with refugees, which dates back to the Ugandan Asian refugee movement in 1972.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - August 24, 1979***

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>		
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	7,474	Government-sponsored	7,202	84.87
Kampuchea	249	Group-sponsored	1,021	12.03
Laos	451	Relative-sponsored	263	3.10
Others**	<u>312</u>			
TOTAL	8,486		<u>8,486</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Estimated Arrivals, August 24 - October 3, 1979* 5,404

GRAND TOTAL 13,890

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of August 24, 1979***

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	1,038	12.23
Alberta	1,003	11.82
Saskatchewan	348	4.10
Manitoba	417	4.91
Ontario	3,251	38.31
Quebec	2,182	25.71
New Brunswick	98	1.15
Nova Scotia	97	1.14
Prince Edward Island	23	.27
Newfoundland	21	.25
Yukon/Northwest Territories	8	.09
TOTAL	8,486	100.00

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* Partial figures subject to revision

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

*** Arrival statistics for the week ending August 31, 1979, are not yet available.

Refugee Sponsorships as of September 28, 1979

<u>Sponsorships</u>	<u>Persons Sponsored</u>
3,243	17,798

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

	<u>Sponsorships</u>	<u>Persons Sponsored</u>
As of:	Sept. 28	Sept. 21
	Sept. 28	Sept. 21
British Columbia	450	435
Alberta	297	287
Saskatchewan	136	132
Manitoba	237	229
Ontario	1,688	1,635
Quebec*	349	320
New Brunswick	34	33
Nova Scotia	29	28
Prince Edward Island	7	7
Newfoundland	16	16
TOTAL	3,243	3,122
	17,798	17,147

* includes 1,320 refugees sponsored by 264 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit in Hull (613) 994-6313.

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Media enquiries in either English or French should be directed to: Ottawa (613) 995-0731.

Disponible en français sous le titre "Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois"

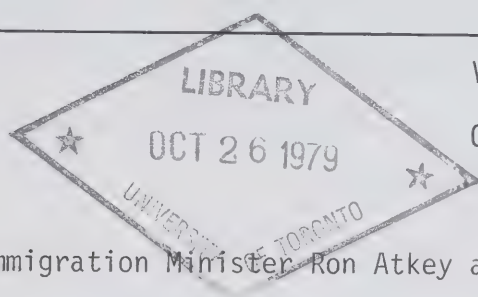
NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9

Vol. 1, No. 13

October 18, 1979



Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced October 1 that the federal government and the province of Ontario completed arrangements for a program to bring up to 400 unaccompanied Indochinese minor refugees to that province.

The arrangement provides for the acceptance of sponsorships from groups of five or more persons under the refugee sponsorship program, although only one person or family will take on guardianship. The province will conduct home studies on the families that will be guardians.

Mr. Atkey said the agreement requires a change to the Immigration Regulations to make the legal commitment binding until the child reaches 18. Normally, sponsors must support a refugee for only one year. In the case of unaccompanied minors, the sponsor will have to care for the child to age 18 or for one year, whichever is longer.

The Canadian government has been extremely concerned about these young people. Because of their age and lack of work skills, they take longer than most to become self-sufficient, and for this reason most countries won't take them. It was feared that they would be left behind in the camps.

Extensive consultations have been held with Ontario on this problem since child welfare is a provincial responsibility. The province will ensure **that** home studies are carried out and prospective guardians are suitable. Those sponsoring adolescents under this program will be expected to assume legal custody of the children after their arrival.

Persons interested in this program may obtain further information from their local Canada Immigration Centre.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Canada Has Done More

The Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Murray Maclehorse, says Canada has done more than any other nation to aid Indochinese refugees and any further requests for such assistance by him would be out of line.

"I would like to thank the Canadian government for the lead they have given the world in helping solve the problem," he said, following talks with Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey and External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald on October 3.

Sir Murray, in Canada on private business, was invited by the federal government to visit Ottawa to discuss Hong Kong's position on the Indochinese refugee problem. He added that only the United States had matched Canada's participation at the international **conference** held in Geneva last July.

Hong Kong, an 825-square-kilometre British colony on the southeast coast of China, has a population of about four million. The colony has taken in 250,000 Southeast Asian refugees since 1977 and now supports some 66,000 in camps.

Refugee Aid Groups Across Canada

Organizations involved in resettling refugees and providing advice and assistance to sponsoring groups have sprung up all across the country. We have received a number of requests to publish the names, addresses and phone numbers of the major refugee aid groups in each province so that they can exchange information and share their experiences.

Some of the groups, churches and other organizations which have signed umbrella sponsorship agreements with the federal government are listed in the supplement to this newsletter (see Appendices II and III). Please keep in mind that the list is only a partial one, because it would be very difficult to name every organization working with refugees.

Sponsorship Kit from Edmonton

A group of citizens in Edmonton, with the assistance of several private companies, the University of Alberta and the federal government, has produced an Indochinese refugee sponsorship kit which is available throughout Alberta on

request. While the kit is free, donations are accepted and used to produce more kits. Any funds left over from donations at the end of the year will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The principal feature of the kit is a one-hour cassette tape which contains interviews with a Vietnamese refugee, a sponsoring family and an immigration officer. The cassette provides a general account of the sponsorship program and gives step-by-step instructions on how to complete the required sponsorship forms.

Accompanying the cassette is a 24-page guide containing sample forms, information on the sponsorship program, and hints on how to set up a sponsoring group and fulfill a sponsorship commitment.

For Albertans, a detailed and useful listing of contacts at the federal, provincial and municipal levels is provided. The kit can be obtained by writing: Sponsorship Kit, 1509-11145-87 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 0Y1.

Accueil Parrainage Outaouais

Refugee sponsor groups in the Outaouais area of western Quebec are now being assisted by the Accueil Parrainage Outaouais (APO), which has been formed to help co-ordinate various groups. The new organization will help with necessary paperwork, supply interpreters, and aid sponsoring groups in finding materials needed by the incoming refugee families.

One of the first objectives of the new organization, says Chairman Pierre Menard, will be to increase public awareness of the responsibilities and prerequisites of sponsorship.

Father Levis Martel, former head of St. Alexandre de Limbour parish, has been engaged as a full-time staff member to answer enquiries directed to APO. He will assume his duties next month at the association's offices at 121 Carillon Street in Hull.

Vancouver Pamphlet Helps Refugee Workers

A background paper, outlining the Vietnamese culture and society and describing some of the refugees themselves, has been prepared for the City of Vancouver Task Force on Vietnamese Refugees.

The pamphlet cautions against using the information as a list of "dos and don'ts", recommending instead that any plan for working with refugees should be flexible, versatile and open to change. "There is a need to provide some information about these people so that the sensitive task of introducing them to their new country can be undertaken with understanding," it explains.

The paper stresses the importance of the family to the Vietnamese and advises that there is a tendency among the refugees to hold a variety of religious beliefs.

It notes that most of the refugees will have gone through at least one major crisis before entering Canada. "Care should be given to avoid undue pressures or high expectations immediately upon arrival," says the paper. The trauma can be eased if the refugees can meet informally to talk with one another and share the past and common experiences of the present.

The background paper also says that, despite the best motives, those helping, supporting and working with refugees are going to encounter challenging, frustrating and upsetting periods. Perseverance and a moral commitment are the keys to success, it adds.

Canadian Asian Studies Association

A wealth of background information on Southeast Asia is available to interested individuals and sponsoring groups through the Canadian Asian Studies Association (CASA), a national society operating out of Ottawa's Carleton University. CASA is prepared to assist anyone in Canada who can use its expertise.

In addition, the association has a number of publications dealing with Asia available at reasonable prices, including the Directory of Asian Studies in Canada which provides information on 308 scholars and students engaged in research, teaching and writing about Asia. Additional information may be obtained by writing the Asian Studies Secretariat, Room 3A61, Patterson Hall, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6; or by phoning (613) 231-7490.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Newfoundland and Labrador

Members of the Mennihek Committee for the Boat People are extremely pleased with the success of the Indochinese refugee sponsorship program in Labrador.

The two families sponsored by the committee, totalling 11 people, arrived in Labrador City in mid-September and integration into the community has progressed smoothly.

Modern, well-equipped homes were found for both families. Residents donated clothes, supplies, time and assistance to help ease the refugees' transition into an entirely new culture.

Adults in the group are now receiving daily language instruction provided by a volunteer teacher from Labrador City who uses English-Chinese textbooks and tapes donated by the Chinese Society of St. John.

All of the Indochinese children are enrolled in school - four in Notre Dame Elementary School and two in Mennihek Integrated High School. They are all reported to be doing very well, especially in mathematics. The students are progressing quickly with the English language instruction, and they will soon be able to deal with the reading subjects in the school program. All together, there are 22 Indochinese refugees currently enrolled in English language courses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Nova Scotia

Last week the Diocese of Antigonish became the second Roman Catholic diocese in the province to sign a refugee sponsorship agreement with the federal government. The agreement was signed October 10 in Sydney, Nova Scotia, by the most Reverend William E. Power, D.D., Bishop of Antigonish; Thomas Gaskell, Chairman of the Diocesan Pastoral Council; Gerald McCarthy, Deputy Minister of Education for Nova Scotia; and Don Padmore, Director of Immigration in the Nova Scotia region. It will enable the diocese's 93 member parishes to sponsor refugees with a letter of authority from the Bishop.

The Roman Catholic Church is not the only one showing interest in the refugee situation. At a September meeting of the Anglican Diocesan Council, a resolution was passed encouraging Anglicans within the Diocese of Nova Scotia to assist in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees. "This may be done," says the resolution, "through parishes, ecumenical efforts or in association with local community groups."

New Brunswick

By early October, at least 30 groups throughout New Brunswick, many of them church organizations, had either actively undertaken sponsorship programs or had indicated their interest to sponsor Indochinese refugees.

In Moncton, a heart-warming reunion took place when a refugee family was greeted at the airport by some 50 residents from nearby Cap Pele and taken to their new home. The head of the family, Mr. Vong, has already found work and is taking driving lessons.

Another Moncton group, identifying itself as "Operation Rescue," has already collected \$8,000 in a fund-raising campaign to assist sponsoring groups in the area.

Two other organizations, Information Metro Moncton and the Moncton Multicultural Association, have also said they are prepared to offer assistance and volunteers where needed. They have already contacted Operation Rescue to offer their help.

Quebec

When Robert Lapointe and about 30 friends formed a group to sponsor a refugee family, they agreed that each member had to be fully involved. So, the participants decided to create a "government" with eleven departments.

Mr. Lapointe, Foreign Service Liaison Officer in the Quebec Region of Employment and Immigration Canada, says each member contributes money and time to assist the refugee family. And the moral support they give, he says, is just as important.

By the time Lam Vinh Tuong, his wife and three young children arrived in Montreal last month, the Lapointe "government" was already functioning. The family's lease had been signed and furniture installed, thanks to the "Housing Department." The "Reception Department" had made sure there was an adequate food supply on hand and the "Finance Department" had worked out a budget.

During their first weeks in Canada, the Tuong Family has been accompanied on shopping trips by the "Consumer Department".

The "Education Department" meanwhile, has found a day care centre to look after the four-year-old child and is supervising the educational progress of the two school-age children and Mrs. Tuong, who will take courses at COFI, the Orientation and Training Centre for Immigrants. Other activities, such as organizing baby-sitting services, are being handled by the "Youth, Sports and Leisure Department," and general information is provided by the "Communications Department".

And what about the "Revenue Department?" It is responsible for collecting financial contributions, to be given to the family on the first day of each month. Other departments becoming involved are "Transportation," "Labour" and "Supply and Services".

Mr. Lapointe's group considers itself a complete organization geared towards speeding up the Tuong family's integration into Canadian society. "When the family can subsist on its own, perhaps we will sponsor another family," he says.

Ontario

The Ontario Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, represented by Executive Director William Borenstein, signed an agreement with the federal

government September 24 providing for sponsorship and joint assistance of Indochinese refugees.

Under the agreement, any of the 72 member congregations of the Ontario Conference wishing to sponsor refugees will assume responsibilities similar to those included in previous agreements with national organizations and church groups.

Saskatchewan

The largest single group of Indochinese refugees destined for Saskatchewan to date arrived in Regina September 26. The group of 47, ranging in age from infants to grandparents, was met at the airport by Wilf Linder, manager of Regina's Canada Immigration Centre, immigration officer Alan Dyker and members of sponsoring groups.

One family group sponsored by a Redvers, Saskatchewan, Lutheran congregation was welcomed at a reception at the church prior to being taken to their new home on a nearby farm.

Margaret Johnston, representing St. Alban's Anglican Memorial Church in Regina which sponsored a family of seven, spoke of the goodwill shown the congregation in its preparations. She singled out the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation which she said was "great." If you write about our group," she said, "be sure to mention the CMHC."

Yukon

Yukon residents still believe in the tradition of northern hospitality.

Recently, Ray Unger of the Yukon Lifeline Committee received a hand-made quilt from a resident of Old Crow. In her letter the woman, a trapper's wife, said she wanted to do something to help the refugees, but because she and her husband live in the bush, they aren't able to support a refugee family. Instead she sent along the quilt and said that she and her family would try to think of other useful things refugees would need for a life in the Yukon.

"People do care," says Mr. Unger. "The offers for help have been coming in from all over." For example, one woman walked in the Lifeline office a couple of weeks ago and handed over an envelope containing \$2,000 in cash. Another letter received from a terminally ill woman contained a check for \$120. Children who normally spend summer vacation enjoying themselves held a car wash and rummage sale, raising over \$200, and the chief of the Indian band in Old Crow approached Unger about adoption procedures.

IN THE NEWS

Stoney Creek - The first Indochinese refugee family to be accepted by this Alberta community has arrived under the sponsorship of the Share Our Rich Earth (SHORE) group, a local charitable organization. The family is the first of ten groups of refugees SHORE has applied to sponsor. All are expected to arrive in the Stoney Creek-Spruce Grove area before next January.

Quebec City - Mayor Jean Pelletier said recently that the city will give \$20,000 a year to a welcoming committee set up October 3 to help Southeast Asian refugees settle in small towns in the province. Immigration Minister Jacques Couture said 15 small towns have already opened their doors to refugee families.

Montreal - Financial support for refugees received a healthy addition here October 2 when the Berthiaume du Tremblay Foundation, represented by president Maurice Gravel, donated \$200,000 to Montreal's Diocesan Fund for Indochinese refugees.

Ottawa - Project 4000 recently announced that Lily Schreyer, wife of Governor-General Edward Schreyer, has joined its board of directors.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - September 21, 1979

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>		
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	8,825	Government-sponsored	7,776	77.39
Kampuchea	296	Group-sponsored	1,866	18.57
Laos	564	Relative-sponsored	406	4.04
Others**	363			
TOTAL	10,048	TOTAL	10,048	100.00

Estimated Arrivals, September 21 - October 17, 1979* 3,454

GRAND TOTAL 13,502*

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of September 21, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	1,191	11.85
Alberta	1,283	12.77
Saskatchewan	451	4.49
Manitoba	460	4.58
Ontario	3,803	37.85
Quebec	2,514	25.02
New Brunswick	117	1.16
Nova Scotia	112	1.11
Prince Edward Island	22	.22
Newfoundland	85	.85
Yukon/Northwest Territories	10	.10
TOTAL	10,048	100.00

* Partial figures subject to revision

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of October 12, 1979

Sponsorships

Persons Sponsored

3,646

19,897

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsorships

Persons Sponsored

As of:	<u>Oct. 12</u>	<u>Sept. 28</u>	<u>Oct. 12</u>	<u>Sept. 28</u>
British Columbia	499	450	2,762	2,511
Alberta	356	297	2,079	1,775
Saskatchewan	156	136	888	784
Manitoba	262	237	1,314	1,187
Ontario	1,839	1,688	10,136	9,328
Quebec*	408	349	2,063	1,759
New Brunswick	46	34	269	194
Nova Scotia	38	29	186	136
Prince Edward Island	14	7	83	42
Newfoundland	20	16	97	82
Yukon	7	--	13	--
Northwest Territories	1	--	7	--
TOTAL	3,646	3,243	19,897	17,798

* includes 1,510 refugees sponsored by 302 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

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* * * * *

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REFUGEE AID GROUPS ACROSS CANADABRITISH COLUMBIA

City Refugee Coordinating Centre
3170 Cambie Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 873-4455

Mennonite Central Committee
31414 Marshall Road
ABBOTSFORD, B.C.

Tel: (603) 859-4141

Food For The Hungry
211 - 8400 Main Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 324-7885

Multilingual Orientation Service
Association For Immigrant
Communities (M.O.S.A.I.C.)
1161 Commercial Drive
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 254-9626

Immigrant Services Society
1306 - 7th Avenue
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.

Tel: (603) 562-2900

Refugee Resettlement Centre
c/o Chinese Mennonite Church
375 East Pender Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 251-4611

Immigrant Services Society
622 Seymour Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 684-2561

Tibetan Refugee Aid Society
4345 Locarno Crescent
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 224-3471

Inter-Cultural Association
Of Greater Victoria
417 - 620 View Street
VICTORIA, B.C.

Tel: (603) 388-4728

United Chinese Community Enrichment
Social Service Society (S.U.C.C.E.S.)
577 East Pender Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 265-5561

Kamloops Refugee Committee
c/o City of Kamloops
7 West Victoria Street
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Tel: (603) 374-3311

World Vision Of Canada
280 S.W. Marine Drive
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (603) 324-6368

ALBERTA

Calgary Immigration Aid Society
1136 - 8th Avenue, S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta

Tel: (403) 265-1120

Catholic Family Services
120 - 13th Avenue, S.E.
CALGARY, Alberta

Tel: (403) 233-2360 or 233-2365

Catholic Immigrant Services
c/o Alice Colak
9518 - 102A Avenue, S.E.
EDMONTON, Alberta

Tel: (403) 424-0651

Central Mennonite Committee
c/o Bill Thiessen
337 - 41 Avenue, S.E.
CALGARY, Alberta

Chinese Community Services Centre
c/o Kim Hung
Suite 11
9656 - Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, Alberta

Tel: (403) 429-3111

Community Aid For Refugees Today (C.A.R.T.)
c/o Ruth Goberman
P.O. Box 11843
EDMONTON, Alberta

Tel: (403) 432-4145

Edmonton Immigrant Services
c/o Doreen Indra
10915 - 110 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta

Tel: (403) 420-6880

Salvation Army
c/o Lynn Wasilenko
412 - 1st Avenue South
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta

Tel: (403) 328-2860

Someone Cares
c/o Joe Caruana
7203 Hunter Crescent, N.W.
CALGARY, Alberta

Tel: (403) 263-1035 or 263-1021

World Vision
c/o Don Sommerfeldt
3019 - 33 Street, S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta

Tel: (403) 246-8280

Y.W.C.A.
320 - 5th Avenue, S.E.
CALGARY, Alberta

Tel: (403) 263-1550

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina Open Door Society
c/o Heather Padfield, Co-ordinator
2135 Albert Street
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 352-0107

Young Women's Christian Association
c/o Grace Boyle, Co-ordinator
220 - 24th Street, East
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 653-0042

MANITOBA

Anglican Centre
c/o Margaret Lowe
935 Nesbitt Bay
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 453-6130

Canadian Lutheran World Relief
c/o J.L. Keil, Executive Director
1820 Arlington Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 586-8558

Department of Labour & Manpower
Provincial Immigration Co-ordinator
Planning and Immigration Branch
693 Taylor Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 284-8220 - Ext. 165

International Centre
c/o Elizabeth Willcock
700 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 772-0346

Mennonite Central Committee
c/o John Doerksen
Immigration Co-ordinator
1483 Pembina Highway
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 475-3550

Presbyterian Church In Canada
c/o Rev. R.J. Gillanders
Clerk of Presbytery
1911 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 888-6291 or 888-1417

Roman Catholic Archdiocese Of St. Bonifa
c/o F. van den Berg
181 Austin Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 943-6118 or 269-2631

Winnipeg Jewish Community Council
Room 200
370 Hargrave Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 943-0406

Winnipeg Refugee Assistance Committee
c/o Isabel Savignac
Winnipeg Convention Centre, 2nd Floor
375 York Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 985-5103

World Vision Of Canada
c/o Stan Plet
P.O. Box 2740
STEINBACH, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 326-6406

ONTARIO

Action Committee For Refugees In
Southeast Asia
P.O. Box 312, Station "P"
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 598-2206

Committee To Save The Boat People
208 Woolwich Street
GUELPH, Ontario

Tel: (519) 836-6311

Project 4000
400 Laurier Avenue
OTTAWA, Ontario

Tel: (613) 563-3394

Mayor's Committee On Refugees
c/o St. Joseph's Church
4258 Seminole Street
WINDSOR, Ontario

Tel: (519) 945-1158

Refugee Concern
712 Jane Street
NORTH BAY, Ontario

Tel: (705) 474-3248

Mennonite Central Committee (Ontario)
50 Kent Avenue
KITCHENER, Ontario

Tel: (519) 745-4417

Refugee Relief Committee Of
The Kingston District Social
Planning Council
310 Baggot Street
Suite 109
KINGSTON, Ontario

Tel: (613) 542-7316

Ontario Inter-Faith Immigration
Committee
67 Bond Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 362-3128

Sudbury Save-The-Boat-People
Organization
268 Cedar Street
SUDBURY, Ontario

Tel: (705) 675-3644

Operation Lifeline
8 York Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 965-0744

Thunder Bay Friends of Refugees
c/o Bob Elkin
363 Pearl Street
THUNDER BAY, Ontario

Tel: (807) 344-6101

Peel Region Coordinating Committee
On Indochinese Refugees
c/o Clerk's Office
Region of Peel
150 Central Park Drive
BRAMLEA, Ontario

Tel: (416) 457-9400

Toronto Vietnamese Association
8 York Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 368-1030

Vietnamese-Cambodian-Laotian Chinese
Services Association of Ontario
953 Dundas Street, West
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 598-4050

Vietnamese Community Centre
c/o The Cross-Cultural Learner Centre
St. Peter's School
533 Clarence Street
LONDON, Ontario

Tel: (519) 939-9771

QUEBEC

Archevêché de Montréal
2000 Sherbrooke Street West
MONTREAL, Québec

Tel: (514) 931-7311

Chinese Committee For Refugees
211 Lagauchetiere Street West
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 861-5244

Commission Des Ecoles Catholiques
de Montréal
3737 Sherbrooke Street East
MONTREAL, Québec

Tel: (514) 525-6311

Congregation of Temple Beth Sholom
c/o The Boat People Office
6666 Terrebonne Street
MONTREAL, Québec

Tel: (514) 481-5687

Entre Amis
P.O. Box 25
SEPT-ILES, Québec

Tel: (418) 968-6746

Groupe de volontaires au
service des réfugiés
P.O. Box 161
Côte des Neiges Postal Station
MONTREAL, Québec

Le Comité Québécois d'aide aux
réfugiés du sud-est asiatique
1110 Sherbrooke Street, West
Suite 103
MONTREAL, Québec

Tel: (514) 288-7973

United Church of Canada
3480 Decarie Boulevard
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 489-5703

Operation Lifeline
1110 Sherbrooke Street West
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 288-7973

Project Rescue Boat People
c/o B'Nai B'Rith Foundation
District 22
7881 Decarie Boulevard
Suite 200
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 731-7396

Société pour le progres de la Rive-Sud
465 Victoria Avenue
ST-LAMBERT, Québec

Tel: (514) 465-4646

World Vision Of Canada
107 Andras Street
DOLLARD-DES-ORMEAUX, Quebec

Tel: (514) 683-3270

NEW BRUNSWICK

Anada Marga Group
c/o Jeannita Mullin
632 Dominion Park Road
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 672-7125

Black Harbour Wesleyan Church
c/o Pastor John D. Fancy
P.O. Box 155
BLACK HARBOUR, N.B.

Tel: (506) 456-2144

Carleton-Kirk United Church
c/o Cecil Wagg
Site 6, Box 24
R.R. 6
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 672-7143

Chinese Cultural Association
of New Brunswick Inc.
c/o James Jai, President
P.O. Box 101
FREDERICTON, N.B.

Tel: (506) 453-4272

Christ Church Cathedral
c/o Rev. H. Rhodes Cooper (Dean)
808 Brunswick Street
FREDERICTON, N.B.

Tel: (506) 454-4821

Christ Church (Parish)
c/o Rev. H. Gordon Smith
245 Westmorland Street
FREDERICTON, N.B.

Tel: (506) 455-6911

Church of St. James The Less (Anglican)
c/o Rev. R. Smith
2142 Rothesay Road
RENFORTH, N.B.

Tel: (506) 847-7696

Comité de parrainage de Shediac
c/o Raymond Leblanc
P.O. Box 969
SHEDIAC, N.B.

Comité de secours réfugiés vietnamiens
c/o Paul-Emile Belliveau
P.O. Box 149
R.R. 1
ROBICHAUD, N.B.

Community Refugee Help Committee
c/o Simon L. Brownstone
P.O. Box 136
PORT ELGIN, N.B.

Fredericton Christian Reformed Church
c/o Peter Kroon, Treasurer
119 McAdam Avenue
FREDERICTON, N.B.

Tel: (506) 472-6450

Full Gospel Assembly
c/o Rev. Howard E. Holmes
R.R. 2
PETITCODIAC, N.B.

Kiwanis Club of Lancaster
c/o Ralph Poley
870 Manawagonish Road
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 674-1142

Knights Of Columbus
c/o Ted Hudson
25 Loisville Street
OROMOCTO, N.B.

Tel: (506) 453-4958

Knights of Columbus
c/o Clifford Fournier
St. James Street
WOODSTOCK, N.B.

Tel: (506) 328-6820

Knights of Columbus Council 6595
c/o Paul Corcoran
1370 Rothesay Road
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 847-7583

Legion Of Mary
c/o Duncan Keenan
41 Northumberland Avenue
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 657-7758

Legion of Mary (Stella Maris)
c/o Kaye Ryan
99 Douglas Avenue
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 693-1959

Millstream United Church
c/o Rev. Paul Taylor
APOHAQUI, N.B.

Tel: (506) 433-2667

New Life - New Home
c/o Gordon Anderson
P.O. Box 114
ROTHESAY, N.B.

Tel: (506) 847-3043

Poseidon
c/o Lynn Koumbias
179 Ocean Drive
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Tel: (506) 642-1821

Saint Andrews Kiwanis
c/o Beverly Lawrence and
John Jarvey
P.O. Box 116
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

Tel: (506) 529-3186

Saint Paul's Parish (Anglican) Ch
c/o Anna Watts
HAMPTON, N.B.

Tel: (506) 832-4001

Servîce de parrainage de Caraquet
Presbytère
c/o Père Gilles Haché
CARAQUET, N.B.

Tel: (506) 727-2723

Shepody Refugee Committee
c/o Rev. Keith Burton
RIVERSIDE, ALBERT CO., N.B.

St. Dunstan's Parish
c/o Beverly McDonnell
621 Brunswick Street
FREDERICTON, N.B.

Tel: (506) 454-6108

St-Paul's United Church
c/o Rev. Raymond Hagerman
SUSSEX, N.B.

Tel: (506) 433-1853

St. Stephen Kiwanis Club
c/o Richard Pike and
Dr. Robert Cooper
P.O. Box 361
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

St. Stephen Milltown Lion's Club
c/o Michael Smith
P.O. Box 154
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

St. Stephen Milltown Rotary Club
c/o Mayor Robert Jackson
P.O. Box 75
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

NOVA SCOTIA

Dartmouth Immigrant Orientation Assoc.
c/o Pat Mason, Co-ordinator
95 Victoria Road
DARTMOUTH, N.S.

Tel: (902) 466-5555

Department of Continuing Education
1929 Robie Street
HALIFAX, N.S.

Tel: (902) 426-6801

Red Cross Society
P.O. Box 266
HALIFAX, N.S.

Tel: (902) 423-9181

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax
6541 Coburg Road
P.O. Box 1527
HALIFAX, N.S.

Tel: (902) 429-9388

World Vision of Canada
P.O. Box 5121
ARMDALE, N.S.

Tel: (902) 453-0406

NEWFOUNDLAND

Roman Catholic Archdiocese
of St. John's
Catholic Information Centre
c/o Father Hogan
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland

Tel: (709) 722-7700

YM-YWCA
P.O. Box 9127, Station "B"
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland

Tel: (709) 754-2960

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Red Cross Society
c/o Nancy Cheverie
62 Prince Street
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Tel: (902) 894-8551

REFUGEE SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Most Reverend A. Exner, O.M.I.
Bishop of Kamloops
635 Tranquille Road
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Tel: (603) 376-5541

ALBERTA

Mr. F. Colborne
Acting Co-ordinator
Baptist Union of Western Canada
9904 - 73 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta

Archbishop Henry Legare
P.O. Box 388
MCLENNAN, Alberta

Bishop Paul J. O'Byrne
219 - 18th Avenue, S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta

Archbishop Raymond Roy
4637 - 45th Avenue
ST. PAUL, Alberta

SASKATCHEWAN

Archbishop Charles Halpin
3225 13th Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan

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Ukrainian Canadian Committee
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WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Mr. J.G. Keil
Executive Director
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1820 Arlington Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
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Mr. J.M. Klassen
Executive Secretary
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201-1483 Pembina Highway
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Right Reverend Barry Valentine
Bishop of Rupert's Land
Anglican Centre
935 Nesbitt Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 453-6248 or 453-6130

ONTARIO

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President of the National Council
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United Church of Canada
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Executive Secretary
Council of Christian Reformed
Churches in Canada
Group Box 820, S.S. 1
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217 St. George Street
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NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9

Vol. 1, No. 14
November 1, 1979

Canada will be expanding the humanitarian scope of its Indochinese refugee program by accepting more "difficult cases" from Southeast Asian camps, says Paul McCrossan, Parliamentary Secretary to Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

Speaking during a panel discussion on October 19 at the Operation Lifeline October conference in Toronto, Mr. McCrossan said that steps were being taken to ensure that a full cross-section of people are selected from the camps. He said the move would also reassure countries of first asylum that they will not be left with serious long-term problems.

Arrangements have already been made, in co-operation with the provinces, to accept more needy cases, said Mr. McCrossan, and the involvement of voluntary groups in Canada "will be central" to the success of the other initiatives.

He pointed out that the federal government has worked with the provinces to develop a program for TB cases "so that we can assist refugees with family members suffering from the disease." Four provinces have already indicated willingness to provide the necessary medical treatment and follow-up. Discussions are continuing with the other provinces.

Mr. McCrossan further noted that the federal government recently completed arrangements with several provinces to bring unaccompanied minors to Canada for placement in Canadian homes under guardianship arrangements. Ontario has agreed to take up to 400. Arrangements have been made for a similar program in Quebec and "we expect that several more provinces will wish to participate."

New initiatives with the private sector will involve private organizations which have signed comprehensive sponsorship agreements with the federal government which contain provisions for joint assistance in difficult refugee cases.

"We are thinking here of cases such as single parent families and families whose size and composition would make it particularly difficult for them to become self-sufficient soon after arrival," he said. As well, there may be families where one member is physically handicapped. In such cases, careful settlement arrangements must be almost tailor-made to meet the specific needs of each family. Provincial involvement will also be necessary in some instances. "A number of such cases have already been identified," said Mr. McCrossan. "Over the next few months we will bring these cases to the attention of sponsors with whom we have agreements."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Operation Lifeline Conference in Toronto

The University of Toronto provided the scene for a three-day Operation Lifeline conference held October 19-21 to examine virtually all facets of the Indochinese refugee movement.

Those attending the conference found it a very worthwhile and thoughtful examination of many of the complex problems encountered in dealing with the mass movement and resettlement of refugees.

The conference brought together key figures from government, universities, the United Nations, voluntary groups and the medical profession to examine all aspects of the refugee problem. The discussions ranged from the current international situation and the response of various governments to the role of sponsorship groups and volunteer organizations in arranging for the relocation and integration of Indochinese refugees into a totally new environment and culture. Special emphasis was placed on the vital concerns of integration, adaptation, education and employment of Indochinese refugees in Canada.

Delegates participated in panel discussions, commencing with an examination of government policy. The panel was moderated by C.B.C. commentator Brabara Frum, and participants included Paul McCrossan, Parliamentary Secretary to Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey; Robert Andras, a former Minister of Employment and Immigration; and Liberal MP Robert Kaplan.

Mr. Andras traced the history of Canadian refugee programs since World War II, with particular emphasis on developments in the '70s leading to the inclusion of refugee provisions within the Immigration Act that came into force in April, 1978. Mr. Andras emphasized that, while by their nature refugee crises often require quick ad hoc responses, the new legislation provides a sound legal basis for admission to Canada of refugees and other displaced and persecuted groups.

Mr. Kaplan discussed a wide range of issues associated with the Indochinese refugee movement, emphasizing that the current Canadian program has the support of all parties, while Mr. McCrossan focussed attention on Canada's record and initiative in dealing with Indochinese refugees (see lead article).

Speaking about the response of the Canadian community, Howard Adelman, York University professor and director of Operation Lifeline, discussed private sponsorship and the growing backlash to the government's commitment to accept up to 50,000 Indochinese refugees by the end of 1980. Through a variety of community relations and information programs, Operation Lifeline is actively counteracting mistaken impressions about the impact which Indochinese refugees will have on Canadian society.

University of Toronto professor, Freda A. Hawkins, provided an international perspective by examining what other governments are doing; while Raymond Terrillon, Canadian representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Gerald Dirks of Brock University outlined the role and responsibilities of the U.N.H.C.R. in dealing with the problems of Indochina.

Conference Proceedings

The various presentations and addresses delivered at the conference are to be published as conference proceedings by Operation Lifeline in Toronto. The proceedings will be available to the public at a cost which is yet to be determined. Interested groups and individuals may obtain further information by contacting Operation Lifeline, 8 York Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Volunteer Consultants to Aid Toronto Sponsors

The Catholic Family Service of Toronto has developed a system of volunteer consultants to aid sponsoring groups in dealing with human and practical problems associated with the relocation of Indochinese refugees in the community. The service is primarily for sponsors associated with the Toronto Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, but it is available to other groups on request.

Twelve volunteer consultants are currently being trained to handle cultural, health and housing problems and to provide practical suggestions for removing obstacles to the quick integration of the refugees. The program is geared to coincide with the anticipated increase in refugee arrivals in the Toronto area during the fall and winter.

Further information may be obtained from the Catholic Family Service of Toronto at 76 Bond Street, Toronto, M5B 1X5; or by phoning (416) 362-2481.

Historical Overview of Canada's Indochinese Refugee Program

Canada has been providing assistance and resettlement opportunities to Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian refugees for five years.

In April 1975, with the fall of Saigon, the government decided to admit, under relaxed selection criteria, Vietnamese and Cambodian relatives of people already in Canada. Many family sponsorship applications were received, but to date only a handful of relatives have been able to leave Vietnam.

The following month, a Cabinet decision provided for the admission of up to 2,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees who had been evacuated by the United States, plus up to 1,000 refugees in other countries. Refugees with relatives in Canada continued to be admitted over and above this quota.

Over the next two years, a series of decisions were made to ensure that Canada continued to play a vital role in working towards a solution to the Indochinese refugee problem. In response to appeals from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Canada agreed, in October 1976, to accept 180 small boat escapees, and the admission of a further 450 was authorized on August 2, 1977.

As the problem grew in magnitude, so did the Canadian response. A commitment to accept 50 "boat" families a month, starting in January 1978, was later augmented to include an additional monthly allotment of 20 families from the camps in Thailand.

Then on December 21, 1978, the current program began to take shape. As

part of its first annual refugee resettlement plan, the government agreed to the admission of 5,000 government-sponsored Indochinese refugees in 1979, along with other refugees sponsored by private groups or family members. By June 1979, in response to the worsening situation, the government quota was increased to 8,000.

Finally, in response to heightened international and domestic determination to alleviate the suffering of the thousands of boat people and the overland refugees in Thailand, a Cabinet decision on July 18, 1979, provided for a dramatic expansion of the Canadian program involving the admission of some 50,000 Indochinese refugees by the end of 1980. This commitment included the 8,000 already approved under government sponsorship and an additional 42,000 based on a one-for-one matching formula whereby the government will admit one refugee for each one privately sponsored.

U.S. Survey on Indochinese Adaptation

An American study shows that, despite problems faced by Indochinese refugees resettling in the United States, they have been adapting successfully to life in that country.

The study, conducted by Darrel Montero of the University of Maryland, involved a survey between July 1975 and August 1977 of nearly 145,000 refugees who had arrived in the United States up to that time.

"The inroads the Vietnamese have made so quickly in the areas of income and employment appear to forecast a relatively rapid assimilation into American society," says the report. "It appears likely that an increased familiarity with the English language and an expanding job market might be the final keys to rapid socio-economic advancement and, ultimately, total and complete assimilation of the Vietnamese in America."

The study notes that Vietnamese refugees still face many problems. "Most have jobs of lower status than they held in Vietnam and their pay is low by American standards. Most require greater proficiency in the English language in order to compete for higher educational and employment opportunities. Some report feelings of isolation and depression."

The findings indicate, however, that, generally speaking, the refugees are making substantial progress. Income has increased steadily since 1975 and, significantly, 90 per cent of their income is from wages and salaries-- not public assistance.

Vietnamese Cellist in Toronto

A 25-year-old Vietnamese cellist who once was a member of the Hanoi Symphony Orchestra may soon resume his interrupted career in Canada.

Ngo Can Tuong arrived in Toronto July 31, with a brother, also a talented musician, and their father. His case attracted the attention of CEIC Toronto staffer C.A. Allen, who got in touch with A. Edward Gale, Ontario Chairman of the National Inter-Faith Immigration Committee. An audition for the young Vietnamese musician was arranged with Daniel Domb, principal cellist of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

As a result, steps are being taken to explore job opportunities with orchestral groups in the Toronto area, and the possibility of a scholarship at the Royal Conservatory of Music is being discussed. Mr. Domb is working with Ngo Can

Tuong to introduce him to the musical community in the Toronto area and has arranged complimentary tickets to performances of the Toronto Symphony. He describes the young musician as very talented.

Correction - Refugee Aid Groups in B.C.

In the supplement to our previous issue, "Refugee Aid Groups Across Canada" (Appendix II), the area code for British Columbia was erroneously given as 603. The code, in fact, is 604.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Prince Edward Island

Employment and Immigration Canada is co-operating with Prince Edward Island medical authorities to ensure that all Indochinese refugees arriving in the province are medically re-examined by provincial health officials.

The provincial department of health is notified of the refugees' expected arrival date in Canada, along with pertinent medical data and the name of the contact person within the sponsoring group. Every effort is then made to ensure the provincially requested medical examination is carried out within 24 hours of the refugees' arrival in the province.

In cases where medical care is needed, provincial health records are made available to the immigrant or the sponsoring group's physician. Arrangements can also be made for a periodic follow-up by public health nurses.

Nova Scotia

By mid-October, almost 40 sponsorship applications had been received by groups in the province to sponsor some 180 Indochinese refugees.

In Dartmouth, a family of five, sponsored by the Dartmouth Refugee Association, has arrived and has settled into the community. The father is working and both he and his wife are studying English.

The Fairview Bible Chapel has been matched with two women who arrived in October. Elsewhere in the province, the community of Enfield/Elmsdale and St. James Anglican Church in Kentville have each been matched with a family of four. And in Truro, the "Group of Seven" has greeted its family of five.

Quebec

In July, the province of Quebec established its own Indochinese refugee sponsorship program, similar to the federal program. Under the provincial program, groups of at least five Quebec residents over the age of 18 are eligible to sponsor a refugee or refugee family. As of October 12, 1979, 302 groups had applied to sponsor 1,510 Indochinese refugees.

The first 300 groups to sponsor at least three refugees each under the program will receive a \$400 grant from the Quebec Department of Immigration to help defray costs. In addition, all refugees brought in under the program will have access to provincial settlement services provided by C.O.F.I. (Centre d'Orientation et de Formation des Immigrants).

Ontario

The Cross-Cultural Learner Centre, the London Committee for the Canadian Catholic Organization of Development and Peace, and the Bishop's Committee for Refugees for the London Diocese are jointly sponsoring a month-long series of information and sharing sessions throughout November.

Called "Refugees and Human Rights", the five-part series of lectures and discussions gets underway November 6 with "A Look at the Asian Situation." It ends November 27 on the theme "What Can We Do?" The discussions will take place each Tuesday at the Divine Word Centre, 260 Colborne Street in London at 8 p.m. There will also be a cultural meal Sunday, November 25, offering Londoners a chance to experience the food and culture of Southeast Asia.

Saskatchewan

Classes offering English as a second language are being filled to capacity with the continuing influx of Indochinese refugees to Saskatchewan.

Elfrieda Dueck, co-ordinator of the courses at Saskatoon Region Community College, says 75 per cent of the 150 students are refugees from Southeast Asia. "We are delighted with them," she says. "They are anxious to learn and work hard."

With 12 classes now full, the college is considering provision of another three. The courses are offered on a full-time basis -- morning, afternoon or evening.

Alberta

The Fort McMurray Society for Refugees is working closely with the Canada Employment Centre to ensure successful settlement of its first Indochinese refugees, a family of four which arrived in mid-September.

A government-sponsored family of four refugees has also arrived in Hinton, Alberta. The family is receiving substantial help from the Inn West in Hinton, which is providing jobs and accommodation. Meanwhile, a local group, the Hinton Boat People Fund, is raising \$25,000 and collecting materials to assist additional refugees coming to the area.

British Columbia

The northern community of Terrace received its first group of refugees in late September. In all, 19 newcomers arrived in the community, and all 10 adults are already employed. One 15-year-old, determined to pay his own way, spends half of his time at school and the remainder working at a drive-in.

The group includes a family of six, a family of five, a mother with four children -- all sponsored by the Christian Reformed Church -- and three single men sponsored by the government.

IN THE NEWS

Cambodia - UNICEF Canada and the International Red Cross have launched a major campaign to aid starving children in Cambodia. The two organizations say they need \$20 million to augment the 200 tons of food, medicine and other supplies already sent to Cambodia. UNICEF Canada said recently that more than half the population of the country is threatened with starvation. Donations can be sent to UNICEF Canada, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ontario.

Toronto - The Timothy Eaton Memorial Church Operation Lifeline group reported recently that it has raised \$29,135 to assist Indochinese refugees. The group has also contributed a wide variety of household items and clothing to refugee families in the area.

Regina - In October, as part of its monthly "Drop-In" program, the Regina Open Door Society offered refugees the opportunity to learn about winter. Co-ordinator Heather Padfield said the refugees need this kind of assistance because "many of them have never seen snow and have no idea of what a Canadian winter is like."

Belfountain - Eddie Shack, known among hockey fans as "the Entertainer," played a different game recently. Shack took over as "dealer" in the Belfountain Lifeline Monte Carlo night to raise funds to help Indochinese refugees. Belfountain, just northwest of Toronto, has a population of 208. Two refugee families will soon be relocated in homes supplied by local residents and refurbished through community action.

Montreal - Radio Station CFMB, Canada's first multilingual station, has added a 24th language to its programming. The station has begun a half-hour Vietnamese program broadcast weekly at 11 p.m. Saturdays. Host of the show is Monsieur l'Abbe Paul Nguyen Gia De, missionary of Vietnamese immigrants in Quebec.

Ottawa - A party held for Indochinese refugees by the Chinese Community Association October 21 attracted more than 300 people, including refugees and their sponsors, as well as Mayor Marion Dewar and representatives from Project 4000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This week, we will attempt to clear up some of the confusion surrounding Family Allowance benefits for Indochinese refugees.

Q: Who is eligible for Family Allowance benefits?

A: Allowances are payable on behalf of all children, including refugees, who are under the age of 18 and are being maintained by parents or other individuals resident in Canada.

Q: To whom are allowances paid?

A: Allowances are paid to the child's mother wherever this is possible; otherwise they may be paid to the father. In cases where a refugee child is being taken care of by an older brother or sister over the age of 18, the benefits will be paid to that older sibling, even if he or she is not the legal guardian. For unaccompanied minors who come to Canada under the sponsorship program, payments will be made to the mother of the family entrusted with legal guardianship.

Q: Normally, proof of birth must be provided for children born outside of Canada before benefits will be paid. What happens in the case of a refugee for whom no exact birth date information is known?

A: In cases where the exact date of birth is not known, the actual or approximate year of birth will be accepted, and the month the application is received will be used in lieu of the date of birth. When such cases occur, the application must be accompanied by a covering letter explaining the situation.

Q: When should Family Allowance benefits be applied for?

A: If an application for Family Allowance benefits has not already been filled out by the time a refugee child reaches final destination in Canada, one should be completed as soon as possible. Keep in mind that the recipient of benefits must have a Social Insurance Number before any payments can be made. Normally, S.I.N. card applications will have been completed for all refugee adults at the Edmonton or Montreal staging area on arrival in Canada. If not, a S.I.N. application should be obtained and filled out at the nearest Canada Employment Centre immediately.

Q: When will payment begin?

A: Once an application for Family Allowance benefits has been approved, payment will begin the month following the month of the child's birth, the month following the month of the child's arrival in Canada, or the month following the month in which someone begins maintaining the child.

For further information about Family Allowances, contact one of the regional Family Allowance offices listed below:

NEWFOUNDLAND

Building 310
Pleasantville, Nfld.
A1A 2Y5
Tel: (709) 737-5501

NEW BRUNSWICK

Federal Building
633 Queen Street
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 4Z6
Tel: (506) 452-3300

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Dominion Building
97 Queen Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7M9
Tel: (902) 892-6587

QUEBEC

15 Henderson Street
Quebec City, Quebec
G1K 7L5
Tel: (418) 694-3332

NOVA SCOTIA

Barrington Tower
Suite 1400, Scotia Square
Halifax, N.S.
B3J 3J4
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Tel: (902) 426-3711

MANITOBA

Bestlands Building
191 Pioneer Avenue
R3C 3P4
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Tel: (204) 949-3640

SASKATCHEWAN

Federal Building
1975 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H3
Tel: (306) 569-5660

ALBERTA

Manulife House
10055 - 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Z6
Tel: (403) 425-3540

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Forester House
789 Don Mills Road
Don Mills, Ontario
M3C 1T5
Tel: (416) 423-6900

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Federal Building
1230 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 2P1
Tel: (604) 388-3631

YUKON AND
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

c/o Alberta Regional Office
Manulife House
10055 - 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Z6
Tel: (403) 425-3540

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - September 21, 1979

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>	
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u> <u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	8,825	Government-sponsored	7,776 77.39
Kampuchea	296	Group-sponsored	1,866 18.57
Laos	564	Relative-sponsored	406 4.04
Others**	363		
TOTAL	10,048	TOTAL	10,048 100.00

Estimated Arrivals, September 21 - October 31, 1979* 5,912

GRAND TOTAL 15,960*

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of September 21, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	1,191	11.85
Alberta	1,283	12.77
Saskatchewan	451	4.49
Manitoba	460	4.58
Ontario	3,803	37.85
Quebec	2,514	25.02
New Brunswick	117	1.16
Nova Scotia	112	1.11
Prince Edward Island	22	.22
Newfoundland	85	.85
Yukon/Northwest Territories	10	.10
TOTAL	10,048	100.00

* Partial figures subject to revision

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorship as of October 12, 1979

Sponsorships

3,646

Persons Sponsored

19,897

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

Sponsorships

Persons Sponsored

As of	<u>Oct. 26</u>	<u>Oct. 12</u>	<u>Oct. 26</u>	<u>Oct. 12</u>
British Columbia	541	499	2,973	2,762
Alberta	379	356	2,204	2,079
Saskatchewan	174	156	1,003	888
Manitoba	295	262	1,480	1,314
Ontario	2,005	1,839	11,040	10,136
Quebec*	499	408	2,528	2,063
New Brunswick	50	46	289	269
Nova Scotia	50	38	252	186
Prince Edward Island	14	14	83	83
Newfoundland	23	20	116	97
Yukon	7	7	13	13
Northwest Territories	3	1	19	7
TOTAL	4,040	3,646	22,000	19,897

*includes 1,815 refugees sponsored by 363 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the Newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit in Hull (613) 994-6313.

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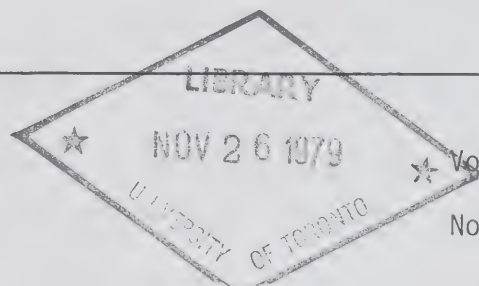
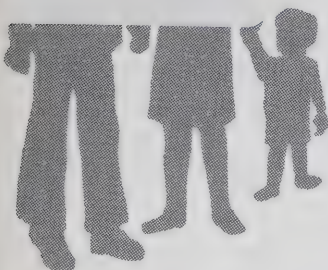
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Disponible en français sous le titre "Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois"

NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 15

November 15, 1979

Canada's contribution to the international relief effort to assist the victims of a serious famine in Cambodia is being tripled to \$15 million, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald announced in New York.

"It is the generosity and deep human feeling of the Canadian people that allows my government to make this pledge," she told the November 5 United Nations Pledging Conference for Emergency Assistance to the people of Cambodia.

"I am confident that private donations will swell the contribution the government has pledged, just as private sponsorships have allowed us to accommodate more refugees than the government alone could have managed," she added.

An appeal for \$110 million has been made jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is asking for \$60 million in anticipation of an influx of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians into Thailand. Thailand itself has asked for \$30.8 million to enable it to continue its generous relief efforts.

"In response to these pleas I was able to announce a fortnight ago that Canada would make a contribution of \$5 million, to be apportioned between the two appeals," said the Minister. "As the facts of the situation become ever more clearly known to the Canadian people, they have encouraged the government, on their behalf, to triple that contribution... In the coming weeks we shall determine precisely how these funds will be channelled into the co-ordinated international response."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Matching Update

The job of bringing in 5,000 Indochinese refugees a month from October to the end of February is no easy task. That's why the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission cut out some of the paperwork last September in an effort to streamline the system and give immigration officers abroad more time to devote to refugee selection.

The new system has done much to speed up the matching process and cope with the heavy inflow of refugees. However, there is one drawback -- many sponsors now only receive a few days' notice prior to the arrival of their refugee families. Immigration officials, aware of the logistical and practical problems that face these sponsors, are now trying to refine the system so that the sponsors have between two and three weeks' notice.

A Look At The Old System - In August, when refugees were arriving at the rate of nearly 3,000 a month, the matching system involved a considerable amount of paperwork. It can be best illustrated by following a hypothetical family -- Ho Nguyen, his wife Lan, daughter Ky, 15, and son Thuan, 18 -- through the process.

The Nguyens escaped from Vietnam by boat in 1977, and eventually found refuge in a camp in Malaysia. The Canadian immigration officer who interviewed the family some months later decided that, in order to settle successfully in Canada, the family would need the personalized help of a sponsoring group. A telex containing basic information about the family was sent from Singapore to the matching centre in Ottawa where refugees in Southeast Asia are matched with Canadian sponsors who can provide resettlement assistance.

The matching centre contacted a sponsoring group which declined to take the family, primarily because it was organized and geared to deal with a younger family with quite different needs.

A second sponsoring group turned down the family because the only interpreter in the town spoke Chinese. The Nguyen family spoke only Vietnamese.

Three weeks later, a third sponsor agreed to take the family. The Ottawa matching centre sent the news by telex to the immigration officer in Singapore. The Nguyen family was then transferred to a transit camp near Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia for processing, and the matching centre was advised that the refugees would be arriving in six weeks. However, the family was held up during processing for medical reasons and the sponsors were notified of an additional three-week delay.

In summary, it took 12 weeks from the time the Nguyens were interviewed to the time the final arrangements were made for them to come to Canada.

Last August, one quarter of the privately sponsored refugees coming to Canada were experiencing delays as long or longer than those of the Nguyens. At the heart of the problem was the number of telexes to keep sponsors informed, so that, in effect, immigration officers were spending more time sending telexes than they were interviewing refugees. This meant that sponsorships were coming in faster than they could be filled simply because of the paperwork.

A Look At The New System - Had the Nguyen family been selected under the new system, they would not have been kept in the refugee camp while a sponsor was found. Instead, after their interview with the immigration officer, they would have been moved to the transit camp within three to five days. Upon completion of the medical and background checks, they would have been booked on a flight for Canada, and only then would their names have been sent to the matching centre in Ottawa. By the time they arrived in Canada a sponsor would have been found.

Thus, the new system eliminates the three-week wait for the refugees while a sponsor is found, and it reduces the heavy flow of telexes between Ottawa and Southeast Asia. The trade-off is that the sponsors have less time to prepare for the arrivals. However, because of the experience of the matching centre, combined with the large number and variety of sponsors, a majority of the refugees are now placed on the first try. For example, on October 16, the matching centre received the passenger list of two flights due in Canada October 24. By the time the planes touched down in Canada, 445 of the 461 passengers had been placed with sponsors.

In the beginning, the new system only gave sponsors short notice -- in some cases three or four days. However, as the program develops and flights are filled two, three and four weeks in advance, the sponsoring groups will be given more and more time to prepare.

When sponsors say they are not yet prepared for the arrival of a family, they are asked for a target date in order that the matching centre can provide a family as close to that date as possible. If time permits, refugees not accepted by the first sponsoring group are matched with another sponsorship group. Otherwise, the refugees are accepted as part of the government-sponsored group.

Immigration Officials Tour Southeast Asia

In a move to gain first-hand knowledge of the complexities and realities of the Indochinese refugee movement, two senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission recently visited three Southeast Asian countries to confer with government officials, tour some of the refugee camps and talk with immigration staff abroad. J.C. Best, Executive Director of Immigration and Demographic Policy, and W.K. Bell, Deputy Executive Director, travelled to Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand in mid-September.

Hong Kong - On arrival in Hong Kong, the two Ottawa-based officials met with Sir Murray Maclehoze, Governor of the Crown colony, who expressed praise for Canada's overall effort in the refugee program. Sir Murray indicated that Canada was setting a standard of efficiency that other resettlement countries were using as a model for their own operations. "Hong Kong is very keen to co-operate with the resettlement countries," said Mr. Best on his return to Canada.

In mid-September Hong Kong was operating some 16 refugee camps caring for 60,000 refugees, not counting those from China itself. "The refugees in most of the camps are free to come and go," says Mr. Best. "There is a labour shortage in Hong Kong and about 11,000 refugees are employed by local businesses. This may help explain why some arrive in Canada with some clothes and other possessions."

One of the three camps visited by Mr. Bell and Mr. Best was Kai Tai North, a former Royal Air Force station. "The camp was crowded with people," Mr. Best said later, and our staff works in very cramped conditions in two small offices."

The immigration officials also toured two other camps, one a former girl's reform school and the other an installation used by the Hong Kong Housing Authority for people awaiting accommodation. These camps are administered by Hong Kong police and prison officials and are very well run. Because they are transitional points and all of the people in them have already been accepted by resettlement countries, the atmosphere in these camps was very relaxed.

Malaysia - A few days later, more than 3,600 miles away, Mr. Best and Mr. Bell met with Abdul Malek and Major General Ghazakie, senior Malaysian officers responsible for the Malaysian Task Force on Refugees, to discuss the overall situation regarding the flow of refugees. "Malaysian officials had a number of major concerns related to the possible residue of people remaining in the country after the main resettlement is carried out," says Mr. Best.

In Malaysia much of the work with the refugees is carried out by the Malaysian Red Crescent Society. Conditions in the camps there vary, according to the problems that exist. For instance, at Palau Bidong, located on Bidong Island several miles off the Malaysian coast, all food, water and other supplies have to be brought in by sea. The camp, which now has a population of between 26,000 and 27,000, once housed 46,000 refugees.

"Our staff operates under extremely trying and often quite dangerous conditions," says Mr. Best. "Recently, for example, during the three-hour journey from Bidong to the mainland, the motor of the immigration vessel exploded. The immigration officers aboard were adrift in quite dangerous waters until they were towed in by a UN vessel transporting refugees to the mainland." The Canadian team now uses a fast launch that may help reduce some of the risks they undertake routinely in their work.

While in Malaysia, Mr. Best and Mr. Bell also toured the Cherating camp, located 20 miles from Kuantan. Here they found some 7,500 refugees living under extremely trying conditions.

On the other hand, they found the Cheras Convent transit camp, located near Kuala Lumpur, clean but overcrowded with people ready to begin the journey to their countries of resettlement.

"I cannot say enough about our staff in Malaysia," Mr. Best commented on his return. They are all working to the limits of their endurance, putting in a seven-day week. Even in our rather brief visit we could feel the heat, humidity and frustrations that they must face daily in dealing with the urgent needs of thousands of human beings in a desperate plight."

Thailand - After a flight across the Gulf of Siam, the two Canadian officials touched down in Bangkok, Thailand, for talks with Air Vice-Marshall Siddhi, Chairman of Thailand's Security Council and a key figure in the Thai refugee program. The Air Vice-Marshall expressed deep appreciation for the growing Canadian effort in his country.

In later discussions, the Undersecretary of State for the Interior told Mr. Best and Mr. Bell that, while there were no major health problems in the refugee camps, there was a need for additional medical staff, supplies and assistance. These are being provided through the UNHCR.

"There were 166,000 refugees in Thai camps when we were there," Mr. Best says. "Most of them are from Laos and Cambodia, while others are hill people from the Hmong tribes." All are the survivors of harrowing overland treks. Many of the new arrivals are in poor physical shape, suffering from malnutrition. Some of the refugees have been in the camps for up to five years and are raising children born in that environment.

Ironically, because of the situation in Southeast Asia, the largest Laotian city in the world is the refugee camp at Nonghai in Thailand. It has a population of 39,000 men, women and children. "This is an orderly, well run camp with good organizational structure and leadership," says Mr. Best. The Canadian officials were impressed with the thriving camp industries, ranging from bicycle rentals to shops and restaurants. The condition of the refugees in this camp, considering the circumstances, is good. "Needless to say our staff in Bangkok is doing an excellent job," adds Mr. Best.

"I think," says Mr. Best, "that both Kirk Bell and I gained a much broader perspective of the problems confronting both the refugees and the countries of first asylum as a result of this tour. Certainly we were impressed by the tremendous job being done by our staff in Southeast Asia. These people have pulled out all the stops. For them there is no such thing as a eight-hour day -- the work begins before sun-up and continues long after nightfall and seven days a week.

"Our officers, and the Quebec immigration officials who work alongside them, have set an example and developed a reputation for Canada that is going to stand for a very long time. And the men and women representing the International Committee on European Migration -- who handle all medical examinations for us -- are also doing a first-rate job. Despite the many harrowing problems, we can feel confident that our people are fulfilling Canada's pledge to do everything humanly possible to help alleviate the plight of refugees in Southeast Asia."

Almost 2,300 School-Age Indochinese in Canada

Canada welcomed 2,273 school-age Indochinese between January 1, 1979, and September 7, 1979. Of this group, 1,122 were between the ages of six and 12, while the remainder were between 13 and 17 years of age. They represented one quarter of the 8,823 Indochinese who arrived in Canada during the first eight months of this year.

More than 60 per cent of the school-age children are in five major cities: Montreal (479), Toronto (339), Ottawa (246), Vancouver (197) and Edmonton (156).

The statistics which provide details on each of the provinces and

principal centres are found in Appendix II.

Winnipeg's Refugee Assistance Committee Publication

Winnipeg's Refugee Assistance Committee, which signed a sponsorship agreement with the federal government September 10, has produced a pamphlet entitled "Help Sponsor A Refugee Family" to provide answers to questions commonly asked by people interested in assisting refugees. Copies may be obtained by writing to Winnipeg's Refugee Assistance Committee, P.O. Box 65, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or by phoning (204) 985-5103.

Saint John and District Refugee Aid Association

Back in August, we reported the establishment of The Saint John and District Refugee Aid Association, under the leadership of George Churney. Since its formation, the association has grown into one of the major refugee aid groups in the Maritimes.

With the support of local businesspeople, the mayors of adjacent communities, members of the Saint John fire department and the city's works department, the association provides back-up assistance to refugee sponsorship groups throughout most of the southern portion of the province.

So far, the association has assisted some 16 groups whose sponsorship applications have been approved and is helping at least eight others prepare their submissions. Nine private groups have received families to date, and there are another nine government-sponsored families in the area.

The record of the Saint John association is impressive. Now incorporated as a charitable organization, it has raised more than \$12,000 and has collected a warehouse full of furniture, clothes and household goods. In addition, the group operates its own job bank and apartment finding service to provide work and accommodation for incoming refugees. It also is involved in language training and volunteer counselling to help refugees adapt to life in Canada.

An Original Way to Celebrate an Anniversary

The small community of Notre-Dame-des-Laurentides, a few kilometres north of Quebec City, has chosen an original way to celebrate its 75th anniversary in 1980 -- it is helping to resettle two Indochinese refugee families.

A sponsoring committee, organized last August by the parish priest, Gerard Cloutier, had set a fund-raising objective of \$8,000 to welcome one family of refugees. However, the response was so heavy that a total of \$21,500 was raised, and the committee decided to make another application to bring in a second family.

The first family is expected to arrive in the community by the end of the month, and Mr. Pierre Marier, president of the committee, is hoping that the second family will arrive in a few months, in time for the 75th anniversary celebration.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Alberta

The rapid influx of Indochinese refugees into Alberta has increased the workload at many Canada Employment Centres within the province and has

brought with it the creation of a special group of counsellors who help the refugees settle into their new communities.

In Calgary, counsellor Ted Friesen was recently presented with a \$1,000 Merit Award for assisting immigrants, particularly refugees. Mr. Friesen, who has been working with refugees since the 1956 Hungarian refugee movement, consistently exceeds the requirements of a very demanding job. He is personally committed to finding jobs and homes for his clients and helping them with the problems of becoming established in a new, strange country.

Saskatchewan

Barry Gray, Special Programs counsellor at the Canada Employment Centre in Moose Jaw, reports that community and employer response to Indochinese refugees settling in Saskatchewan has been very good. He adds that refugees are doing well in their jobs and are steady, productive workers. Members of Moose Jaw's Chinese-Canadian community have visited new arrivals to tell them about life in Canada, and volunteer teachers organized by the United Church have provided English language training to many of the refugees.

Quebec

Quebec families now have the opportunity to participate in a program under which unaccompanied minors in Southeast Asian refugee camps may be brought into the province under guardianship. The program was organized by the Quebec Department of Social Affairs, which recently signed agreements with four organizations that will serve as intermediaries between Quebec families and unaccompanied minors from the refugee camps. The four groups are Terre des Hommes-Canada, Soleil des Nations, and Families for Children -- all of

Montreal -- and AMIE (Aide médicale internationale à l'enfance) of Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière.

Under the agreements, approved Quebec families will be responsible for the minors until they reach the age of majority. To participate, families may submit applications to any one of the four groups which will match the families with children whose profiles have been provided by the immigration department. Then, the organization will contact Quebec Immigration with the names of the minor children and the families which are prepared to become their guardians. Interested families must first undergo home studies by their respective regional Social Services Centre.

IN THE NEWS

Corner Brook - The Humber Rotary Club in Corner Brook, Newfoundland, anticipating the formal acceptance of its sponsorship proposals, recently carried out a pledge day via radio station CFCB and raised \$7,200 which will be used to help settle a refugee family of six.

Charlottetown - The first baby born to Vietnamese refugees in Prince Edward Island arrived at the Prince Edward Hospital in Charlottetown Friday, October 12. Robert Tang is the first child of John and Tuyet Tang who, along with Mr. Tang's brother and sister, were sponsored by the Christian Reformed Church in Charlottetown.

Montreal - The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace has contributed \$50,000 towards a shipload of medical supplies and food

destined for refugees in Cambodia in the near future. The organization has also provided an additional \$25,000 to help combat widespread disease and starvation in the war-torn country. Contributions to the relief fund can be sent to the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, 211 Centre Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3K 1J5; or phoned in to (514) 932-5136.

Toronto - Refugees from Southeast Asia settling in Toronto have received almost 2,000 more job offers than can be filled, says Peter Tran, the co-ordinator of the Vietnamese Association of Toronto. Mr. Tran said that some refugees have problems in finding jobs related to occupations they had in their homelands, but fewer than five per cent of those in the Toronto area are unemployed.

Winnipeg - 400 people attended an October sponsorship workshop conducted by the Mennonite Central Committee. The meeting was highlighted by a question-and-answer period involving the MCC immigration coordinator, rural and urban sponsors, and representatives of Employment and Immigration Canada.

Alberta - The Council of Governors of the Lions Clubs of Alberta has approved a project that will see clubs throughout the province assist in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees. The assistance, mostly non-financial, will involve meeting refugees on their arrival in Alberta communities, orienting them to Canada, finding them accommodation and employment, and helping them learn English.

INDOCHINESES REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - October 7, 1979

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>		
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	10,807	Government-sponsored	8,640	67.26
Kampuchea	441	Group-sponsored	3,718	28.95
Laos	1,097	Relative-sponsored	487	3.79
Others**	<u>500</u>			
TOTAL	12,845	TOTAL	12,845	100.00
<u>Estimated Arrivals, October 7 - November 15, 1979 *</u>			5,546	
GRAND TOTAL			<u>18,391</u>	

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of October 7, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	1,475	11.48
Alberta	1,822	14.18
Saskatchewan	633	6.46
Manitoba	646	5.03
Ontario	4,795	37.33
Quebec	3,001	23.36
New Brunswick	177	1.38
Nova Scotia	138	1.07
Prince Edward Island	48	.37
Newfoundland	77	.60
Yukon/Northwest Territories	<u>33</u>	<u>.26</u>
TOTAL	12,845	100.00

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* based on projected landing figures.

** Other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of November 2, 1979

Sponsorships

4,165

Persons Sponsored

22,706

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

As of	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
	<u>Nov. 2</u>	<u>Oct. 26</u>	<u>Nov. 2</u>	<u>Oct. 26</u>
British Columbia	550	541	3,022	2,973
Alberta	396	379	2,287	2,204
Saskatchewan	187	174	1,084	1,003
Manitoba	310	295	1,569	1,480
Ontario	2,061	2,005	11,356	11,040
Quebec*	499**	499	2,528**	2,528
New Brunswick	58	50	335	289
Nova Scotia	54	50	275	252
Prince Edward Island	15	14	87	83
Newfoundland	25	23	131	116
Yukon	7	7	13	13
Northwest Territories	3	3	19	19
TOTAL	4,165	4,040	22,706	22,000

* includes 1,815 refugees sponsored by 363 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

** the Quebec figures given are those for October 26 because figures for the week ending November 2 are not yet available.

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Disponible en français sous le titre "Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois"

Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01.au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

C A N A D A		moins de 2 ans less than 2 years		de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years		d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age		de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years		de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years		d'âge scolaire of school age		de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)		de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years		de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years		de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years		de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years		d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age		TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)	
		%	331 3.75	814 9.23	1,145 12.98	1,122 12.72	1,151 13.05	2,273 25.76	1,005 11.39	3,780 42.84	494 5.60	1,118 1.34	8 0.09	4,400 49.87	8,823 100.00												
Provinces		(8,823)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00												
BRITISH COLUMBIA (1,063)			44	108	152	135	143	278	106	453	63	11	0	527	1,063												
COLOMBIE-BRIT. (12.05 %)		%	13.29	13.27	13.28	12.03	12.42	12.23	10.55	11.98	12.75	9.32	0.00	11.98	12.05												
ALBERTA (1,090)			46	101	147	157	131	288	128	436	68	21	2	527	1,090												
(12.35 %)		%	13.90	12.41	12.84	13.99	11.38	12.67	12.74	11.53	13.77	17.80	25.00	11.98	12.35												
SASKATCHEWAN (358)			10	34	44	36	52	88	41	169	8	8	0	185	358												
(4.06 %)		%	3.02	4.18	3.84	3.21	4.52	3.87	4.08	4.47	1.62	6.78	0.00	4.20	4.06												
MANITOBA (423)			25	56	81	51	41	92	51	175	20	4	0	199	423												
(4.79 %)		%	7.55	6.88	7.07	4.55	3.56	4.05	5.07	4.63	4.05	3.39	0.00	4.52	4.79												
ONTARIO (3,351)			128	289	417	416	469	885	384	1,454	166	42	3	1,665	3,351												
(37.98 %)		%	38.67	35.50	36.41	37.08	40.75	38.94	38.21	38.47	33.60	35.59	37.50	37.84	37.98												
QUEBEC (2,274)			69	200	269	296	296	592	262	964	157	27	3	1,151	2,274												
(25.77 %)		%	20.85	24.57	23.49	26.38	25.72	26.04	26.07	25.50	31.78	22.88	37.50	26.16	25.77												
NEW BRUNSWICK (104)			2	11	13	15	6	21	13	52	3	2	0	57	104												
NOU.-BRUNSWICK (1.18 %)		%	0.60	1.35	1.14	1.34	0.52	0.92	1.29	1.38	0.61	1.69	0.00	1.29	1.18												
NOVA SCOTIA (98)			7	11	18	13	6	19	11	40	8	2	0	50	98												
NOU.-ECOSSE (1.11 %)		%	2.11	1.35	1.57	1.16	0.52	0.84	1.09	1.06	1.62	1.69	0.00	1.14	1.11												
PRINCE ED. ISL. (23)			0	1	1	2	2	4	4	12	1	1	0	14	23												
ILE-DU-P.-ED. (0.26 %)		%	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.40	0.32	0.20	0.85	0.00	0.32	0.26												
NEWFOUNDLAND (29)			0	2	2	0	5	5	5	17	0	0	0	17	29												
TERRE-NEUVE (0.33 %)		%	0.00	0.25	0.18	0.00	0.43	0.22	0.50	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.33												
YUKON & NWT (10)			0	1	1	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	8	10												
YUKON & TNO (0.12 %)		%	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.12												

EMPLOI & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Réfugiés indochinois

(Arrivées : du 01.01 au 07.09.79)

EMPLOYMENT & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) TOTAL (all age groups)
BRITISH COLUMBIA (1,063) COLOMBIE-BRIT. (100.00 %)	44 4.14	108 10.16	152 14.30	135 12.70	143 13.45	278 26.15	106 9.97	453 42.62	63 5.93	11 1.03	0 0.00	527 49.58	1,063 100.00
Centres													
Kamloops (24)	1	2	3	7	2	9	1	11	0	0	0	11	24
Kelowna (6)	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	6
Nanaimo (13)	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	9	0	0	0	9	13
Port Alberni (3)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Prince George (16)	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	7	2	0	0	9	16
Prince Rupert (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vancouver (790)	24	79	103	93	104	197	80	343	56	11	0	410	790
Vernon (22)	5	3	8	1	2	3	4	5	2	0	0	7	22
Victoria (40)	1	6	7	5	3	8	5	20	0	0	0	20	40
Others/Autres (149)	11	13	24	28	30	58	11	53	3	0	0	56	149
TOTAL (1,063)	44	108	152	135	143	278	106	453	63	11	0	527	1,063

Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01. au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)
ALBERTA (1,090) (100.00 %)	46 4.22	101 9.27	147 13.48	157 14.40	131 12.02	288 26.43	128 11.74	436 40.00	68 6.24	21 1.93	2 0.18	527 48.35	1,090 100.00
Centres													
Calgary (287)	10	21	31	45	42	87	33	112	19	5	0	136	287
Edmonton (580)	26	55	81	90	66	156	67	227	36	12	1	276	580
Grande Prairie (7)	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	7
Lethbridge (92)	5	10	15	7	13	20	12	39	3	2	1	45	92
Medicine Hat (33)	0	5	5	9	1	10	4	11	1	2	0	14	33
Red Deer (23)	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	13	1	0	0	14	23
Others/Autres (68)	5	9	14	3	5	8	8	34	4	0	0	38	68
TOTAL (1,090)	46	101	147	157	131	288	128	436	68	21	2	527	1,090

EMPLOI & IMMIGRATION CANADA

EMPLOYMENT & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01.au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) TOTAL (all age groups)
SASKATCHEWAN (358) (100.00 %)	10 2.79	34 9.50	44 12.27	36 10.06	52 14.53	88 24.58	41 11.46	169 47.21	8 2.23	8 2.23	0 0.00	185 51.68	358 100.00
Centres													
Estevan (5)	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
Moose Jaw (16)	0	3	3	1	1	2	1	10	0	0	0	10	16
North Battleford (11)	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	2	1	0	0	3	11
Prince Albert (6)	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	6
Regina (131)	5	11	16	7	26	33	13	62	2	5	0	69	131
Saskatoon (129)	2	15	17	16	15	31	15	59	5	2	0	66	129
Swift Current (11)	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	5	0	0	0	5	11
Weyburn (10)	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	7	0	0	0	7	10
Others /Autres (39)	3	3	6	6	2	8	3	21	0	1	0	22	39
TOTAL (358)	10	34	44	36	52	88	41	169	8	8	0	185	358

EMPLOI & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Réfugiés indochinois

(Arrivées : du 01.01. au 07.09.79)

EMPLOYMENT & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) TOTAL (all age groups)
ONTARIO	128 3.82	289 8.62	417 12.44	416 12.41	469 14.00	885 26.41	384 11.46	1,454 43.39	166 4.95	42 1.25	3 0.09	1,665 49.69	3, 51 100.00
Centres													
BELLEVILLE	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
BROCKVILLE	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	8
BRAMPTON	0	1	1	4	5	9	3	3	0	0	0	3	16
BRANTFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
BURLINGTON	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	5	8
CAMBRIDGE-GALT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHATHAM	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	3	1	1	0	5	10
CORNWALL	0	5	5	1	8	9	0	11	2	1	0	14	28
GUELPH	2	5	7	4	8	12	11	28	3	2	0	33	63
HAMILTON	12	18	30	13	16	29	16	82	5	3	0	90	165
KINGSTON	1	2	3	5	3	8	3	18	1	0	0	19	33
KITCHENER	2	9	11	17	16	33	4	29	7	0	0	36	84
LONDON	0	11	11	15	25	40	23	56	7	5	0	68	142
MARKHAM	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	6
MISSISSAUGA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	5
NIAGARA FALLS	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	5	1	1	0	7	19
NORTH BAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OWASVILLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01 au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)
ONTARIO (page 2)													
Centres													
OSHAWA (40)	4	2	6	5	4	9	6	15	4	0	0	19	40
OTTAWA (892)	26	77	103	132	114	246	111	378	43	10	1	432	892
PETERBOROUGH (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SARNIA (59)	2	8	10	6	8	14	5	24	5	1	0	30	59
SAULT STE MARIE (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST CATHERINE'S (42)	2	3	5	6	8	14	4	16	3	0	0	19	42
SUDBURY (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THUNDER BAY (4)	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
TORONTO (1,327)	46	112	158	166	173	339	146	600	66	16	2	684	1,327
WINDSOR (208)	17	12	29	15	37	52	22	90	13	2	0	105	208
OTHERS/AUTRES (187)	12	18	30	21	33	54	21	78	4	0	0	82	187
TOTAL (3,351)	128	289	417	416	469	885	384	1,454	166	42	3	1,665	3,351

EMPLOYMENT & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)										TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)		
	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years		de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	
QUEBEC (2,274) (100.00)	69 3.03	200 8.80	269 11.83	296 13.02	296 13.02	592 26.03	262 11.52	964 42.39	157 6.90	27 1.19	3 0.13	1,151 50.62	2,274 100.00
Centres													
Chicoutimi (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drummondville (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gatineau (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hull (31)	1	0	1	0	3	3	5	20	2	0	0	22	31
Jonquière (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Montreal (1,814)	59	165	224	235	244	479	214	753	122	19	3	897	1,814
Québec (136)	5	6	11	25	16	41	16	52	13	3	0	68	136
Rimouski (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept-Îles (9)	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	5	9
Saint-Léonard (3)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Sherbrooke (73)	1	12	13	10	5	15	3	35	5	2	0	42	73
Trois-Rivières (22)	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	6	2	0	0	8	22
Autres/Others (185)	1	12	13	22	22	44	20	92	13	3	0	108	185
TOTAL (2,274)	69	200	269	296	296	592	262	964	157	27	3	1,151	2,274

EMPLQI & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Réfugiés indochinois

(Arrivées : du 01.01. au 07.09.79)

Province	(Arrivées : du 01.01.au 07.09.79)					(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)					TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)	
	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years		d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age
NOVA SCOTIA (98) NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE (100.00)	7 7.14	11 11.22	18 18.37	13 13.27	6 6.12	11 11.22	40 40.82	8 8.16	2 2.04	0 0.00	50 51.02	98 100.00
Centres												
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darmouth	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	3
Halifax	7	11	18	13	6	9	37	6	2	0	45	91
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	4
Yarmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others/Autres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7 (91)	11	18	13	6	11	40	8	2	0	50	91

Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01.au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)
PRINCE EDW. ISL. ILE-DU-P.-EDOU. (100.00)	(23) %	0 0.00	1 4.35	2 8.70	2 8.70	4 17.39	4 17.39	12 52.17	1 4.35	1 4.35	0 0.00	14 60.78	23 100.00
Centres													
Charlottetown	(23)	0	1	2	2	4	4	12	1	1	0	14	23
Summerside	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others/Autres	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	(23)	0	1	2	2	4	4	12	1	1	0	14	23

EMPLOI & IMMIGRATION CANADA

EMPLOYMENT & IMMIGRATION CANADA

Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01. au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

Province	moins de 2 ans less than 2 years	de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years	d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age	de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years	de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years	d'âge scolaire of school age	de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)	de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years	de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years	de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years	de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years	d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age	TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) (all age groups)
NEWFOUNDLAND TERRE-NEUVE	(29) (100.00)	0 0.00	2 6.90	0 0.00	5 17.24	5 17.24	5 17.24	17 58.62	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	17 58.62	29 100.00
Centres													
Corner Brook	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Falls	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labrador City	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St John's	(29)	0	2	0	5	5	5	17	0	0	0	17	29
Others/Autres	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	(29)	0	2	0	5	5	5	17	0	0	0	17	29

EMPLOI & IMMIGRATION CANADA

EMPLOYMENT & IMMIGRATION CANADA

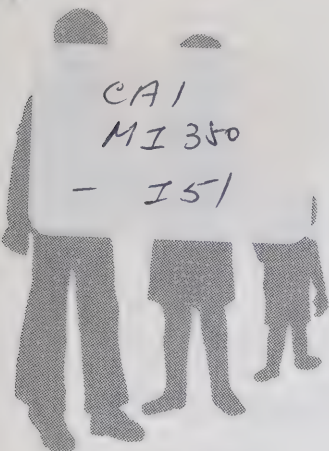
Réfugiés indochinois

Indochinese Refugees

(Arrivées : du 01.01.au 07.09.79)

(Arrivals : from 01.01 to 07.09.79)

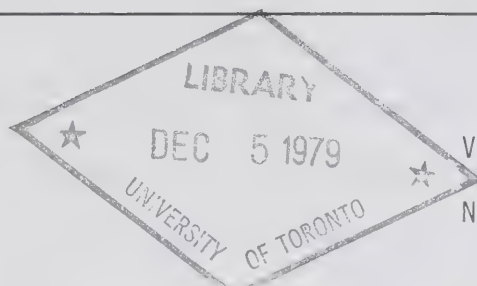
Territoires/Territoires		moins de 2 ans less than 2 years		de 2 à 5 ans from 2 to 5 years		d'âge pré-scolaire of pre-school age		de 6 à 12 ans from 6 to 12 years		de 13 à 17 ans from 13 to 17 years		d'âge scolaire of school age		de 18 à 20 ans (d'âge collégial) from 18 to 20 years (of collegiate age)		de 21 à 44 ans from 21 to 44 years		de 45 à 59 ans from 45 to 59 years		de 60 à 74 ans from 60 to 74 years		de 75 à 99 ans from 75 to 99 years		d'âge post-scolaire of post-school age		TOTAL (tous groupes d'âges) TOTAL (all age groups)	
	%	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	10	100.00
YUKON & NWT YUKON & TNO	(10) (100.00)																										
Centres																											
Whitehorse	(4)	0	1	1	1																						
Yellowknife	(0)	0	0	0	0																						
Others /Autres	(6)	0	0	0	0																						
TOTAL	(10)	0	1	1	1																						



NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1. No. 16

November 29, 1979

Canada is continuing its efforts to increase the number of Cambodians who come to Canada as part of the present Indochinese refugee program, says Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

However, it will be some time before there is any significant increase, adds the Minister. Initially, the number of Cambodian refugees in the camps of Thailand was very small. Since the United States had made a commitment to resettle all 15,000 of them, very few expressed interest in coming to Canada.

In the early summer of this year, some 40,000 to 50,000 more Cambodians fled to Thailand but they were treated by the Thais as illegal immigrants and they were returned to Cambodia in July without countries of resettlement being able to consider them.

In the last few weeks, Cambodian refugees began crossing the border into Thailand in growing numbers, and the flow increases daily. The plight of these people is desperate. Many of them are ill and are suffering from starvation.

The Thai government has stated that all of the refugees will be allowed to stay. However, their first concern, and that of the United Nations and the International Red Cross, is to provide these unfortunate people with food and medical care. In three or four months when the refugees are in better health, they may be moved to camps where countries of resettlement will be able to consider them. If so, Canada's first priority will be to reunite refugees with relatives in Canada.

"In the meantime, Canada has pledged \$15 million to the international relief effort to assist the victims of the serious famine in Cambodia and aid Cambodian refugees in Thailand," noted Mr. Atkey. Canada is also helping the International Red Cross relief effort by carrying supplies in the chartered aircraft that Canada sends to Bangkok to pick up refugees.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Health Questions

Many of our readers have asked for information about the medical screening system for Indochinese refugees. A special feature on this subject, "INDOCHINESE -- The Health Issue", can be found in Appendix II.

Minister Visits Longue-Pointe

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey, accompanied by CEIC Chairman Douglas Love, toured the Longue-Pointe staging area Friday November 23. The Minister and Mr. Love were accompanied by members of their staff and Quebec Region Executive Director Gabriel Béland. At Longue-Pointe they were met by Colonel Pierre Senecal, Officer Commanding CFB Base Montreal and Jacques Denault, Director of Immigration in the Quebec region.

The Minister and his party toured the base with Major Raymond Dussault, in charge of military operations at Longue-Pointe; Serge Bergevin, responsible for refugee operations in Eastern Canada; and Claude Bourget, director of CEIC operations at the staging centre.

As the result of the tour a CEIC information officer, Donald Kearns, had an unexpected reunion. Amongst the refugees at the base he spotted a familiar face -- that of a Cambodian friend who had attended McGill University.

Following the tour of the staging area, Mr. Atkey took advantage of his stay in Montreal to sign a tax-credit agreement with AES-DATA Limited, the second largest data processing equipment manufacturer in the world. The agreement, the largest signed to date, will create 295 jobs for Canadians.

Americans Laud Canada's Refugee Program

Canada's resettlement record has gained international respect and attention, says a newsletter published by the American Public Welfare Association.

In the first of a two-part feature on Canada's refugee program in Southeast Asia, the association attributes the Canadian success to the program's "streamlined efficiency."

The report says that regardless of final destination, the resettlement effort by Canada begins with overseas processing. "Here, as in other parts of Canada's program, efficiency and humanitarian concern interact to speed a refugee's arrival in the new homeland."

The story notes that Canada reduced the paperwork carried out by immigration officers abroad by 50 per cent, and that relaxed selection criteria allow immigration officers maximum flexibility in making their decisions. "The old and disabled," it says, "are not refused admission simply because they cannot work..."

The association also noted that refugees are expected to repay the interest-free transportation loans. "The message, clearly, is that immigrants have a stake in their resettlement."

Clothing Issue

Indochinese refugees arriving at Griesbach Barracks in Edmonton and at

Longue-Pointe in Montreal are being outfitted with basic winter wardrobes, say officials at the two centres.

Winter topcoats, hats, gloves, and overshoes are issued to incoming refugees at Longue-Pointe. At Edmonton, the refugees receive parkas in place of topcoats. Some refugees, destined for communities in more northerly towns, are being supplied with wind pants to help protect them in subarctic conditions. Extra articles of clothing, such as sweaters, scarves and vests are available from stocks of donations from private sources.

"This does not mean that the refugees are fully equipped in every respect," says a CEIC official. "When they arrive at their final destination they will need help from sponsors in acquiring additional articles of clothing. Sponsors should be prepared to provide such things as shirts, underclothing and children's clothing."

The Iowa Refugee Service Center

While Canada is engaged in a major resettlement and relocation program involving the input and co-operation of federal, provincial, municipal and individual citizens' groups, things are handled somewhat differently in the United States.

Although the United States is engaged in a massive relocation program of its own, designed to assist many thousands of Indochinese refugees, Iowa is the only state which is directly involved with its own program.

The state's refugee resettlement program is administered by the Iowa Refugee Service Centre (IRSC) in Des Moines. The activities of its 30-member

staff are strongly supported by state governor Bob Ray who personally selected its director, Colleen Shearer in 1975. Since that time, the centre has successfully settled some 2,500 refugees, most of whom are self-supporting and still living in the state.

The success of the Iowa refugee program can be attributed to several factors. First, it places prime importance on early self-sufficiency through employment of all adults above high school age, much as Canada's program does.

Another similarity -- and one which has contributed greatly to the success of the program -- is the emphasis on established American organizational and family sponsorship, as opposed to refugee sponsorship by immediate family and friends.

Thirdly, the Iowa program features a high degree of personal service, often provided through Indochinese counsellors, rather than a reliance on programs. The primary goal is for the refugee to become self-sufficient as quickly as possible by working in paid employment, says the IRSC.

Further, refugees coming into the state under the program are not encouraged to adopt a welfare mentality. In fact, cash assistance through welfare offices is actively discouraged.

The IRSC provides sponsors with a wealth of information ranging from tips on employment, sponsor responsibilities, community services, and clothing, to medical information and tutoring programs. The centre has also compiled a

host of language materials for both sponsors and refugees. Further information may be obtained by writing: The Iowa Refugee Center, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50316.

Immigration Official Speaks at Vancouver Conference

Speaking at the annual conference of the Canadian Council for Southeast Asian Studies in Vancouver recently, immigration officer Ian Hamilton told delegates that he was not prepared for the human suffering he saw in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Hamilton told the conference that he was "overwhelmed" at the thousands of helpless refugees he saw in the camps and in boats offshore. He and another immigration officer often spent 18 hours a day in interviews. "We were moved to an extraordinary effort because of what we saw there," he said.

When he arrived in Malaysia in August, 1977, Mr. Hamilton noted, there were 3,600 boat people, and when he returned to Canada in July, 1979, the number had swelled to between 58,000 and 59,000.

Information on the Cambodians and Laotians

Refugees from Cambodia and Laos should be cautioned by sponsors that in preparing pork dishes in North America, the meat should be thoroughly cooked. The reason -- trichinosis, a disease found in North American pigs which does not exist in Cambodia or Laos. Consequently, the people there use raw pork in some of their dishes.

This fact, plus a wealth of detailed, in-depth information on the history, culture, religion and family structure of ethnic groups found in Cambodia and Laos is contained in a series of orientation supplements prepared by the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service of the Lutheran Council in the United States.

Current publications which may be of interest to Canadian sponsors include: "Cambodia - The Land and Its People", "Laos - The Land and The People", "The Hmong - Their History and Culture", and "An Introduction to Various Ethnic Groups from Laos". The series also includes publications on the Vietnamese which were mentioned in issue eight of this newsletter.

For further information, write to the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 360 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010.

It Happened in Winnipeg

Quoc Chu, father of six, arrived in Winnipeg with his wife and five of his children in mid-October. The sixth child, 19-year-old Niem Phan Chu, became separated from his family in their escape from Vietnam and arrived in Winnipeg ahead of them. He was taking English lessons at the International Centre and didn't expect to see his family again for three or four years.

When Quoc Chu arrived at the International Centre October 12, he immediately asked about his son, though he had little hope of finding him quickly.

However, thanks to the sharp eye of Rebecca Lai, an interpreter at the centre, the miracle happened. Although the name Chu is like Smith in Vietnamese, Miss Lai recognized a faint family resemblance between the father and another recently-arrived refugee. Shortly afterwards, a happy Niem Phan Chu was reunited with his family.

PROVINCIAL FOCUS

Alberta

The City of Edmonton has given a \$15,000 grant to the Chinese Community Services Centre to help it expand its refugee program. The grant is the first direct financial assistance given by the city to support refugees, but city authorities say they are prepared to consider requests from other refugee aid agencies. The Edmonton Chinese Community Centre has so far helped more than 500 refugees with clothing, housing, job hunting and orientation.

Three Indochinese refugees now settled in Edmonton may be recognizable to their friends in the recently released motion picture "Apocalypse Now". Kim Nguyen, her brother Hung, and their mother appear as extras in the movie, part of which was filmed in the Philippines refugee camp where the family was housed prior to coming to Canada.

Saskatchewan

Since the summer, the Mennonite Central Committee in Saskatchewan has been busy encouraging groups to sponsor refugees and helping new arrivals get settled. They have had some interesting experiences which they wish to share with our readers.

As of early November, 59 church and other groups had applied via MCC (Saskatchewan) to sponsor 72 families, totalling 400 refugees. At least 30 families, or 154 people, have already arrived.

The MCC reports some interesting happenings with the new arrivals. In one case, a farmer hired a refugee to do some digging. When the refugee's wife saw what was happening, she panicked. Finally, when the language barrier was overcome, and she was told of the purpose of the hole, the woman smiled. She had thought her husband was being forced to dig his own grave. As Fred Peters, Executive Director of MCC (Saskatchewan), and Syd Derksen, Refugee Assistance Co-ordinator, put it, "The terrors of their homeland will be with them for a long time."

In another case, a local school boy wanted to ensure there was no change in the "pecking order" on the school ground so he began to push a newcomer around. To his immediate surprise he found himself looking up at the recently-arrived refugee from grass level. No one had told him that the new Canadian was familiar with the basics of karate.

Finally, when teachers ran into difficulty pronouncing the rather similar names of two refugee brothers, Cuong and Quang, they requested a possible change. The boy's father agreed, saying, "They will now be called Thycacoon and Casaros."

"This seems to be worse than before," thought the principal, but he wondered how the names were arrived at.

The father explained it this way. Thailand had been their first land of refuge and Cacoen was the name of the ship that had rescued them from their sinking smaller boat. Thycacoen means "survival" to them.

Their new home was now Canada (ca), their province Saskatchewan (sa) and their town Rosthern (ros). Casaros represents the three names and means "new beginning."

Eventually, the boys were told of the Canadian custom of using nicknames, and they now answer to Tye and Ross.

Quebec

More than \$100,000 was raised in the first day of a province-wide campaign in Quebec to raise funds to help Cambodian refugees.

The drive officially began Monday, November 12 when almost all credit union offices in Quebec began accepting donations for Cambodian refugees fleeing to Thailand. And Quebec Deputy Minister of Immigration Roger Prud'Homme said that money was "pouring in from everywhere."

The money will be sent to the Quebec section of the International Red Cross, which has told donors the funds will be used in direct humanitarian aid, primarily in provision of food and medical supplies.

Mr. Prud'Homme said that organizers did not set a maximum target for the drive which ended November 27, because "the objective is as much money as possible."

Nova Scotia

In Halifax, a Vietnamese association has been formed under the presidency of Mr. Ngo Sanh. The organization plans to distribute clothing and other donated goods, and its members will act as interpreters for newly-arrived refugees.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Interest in refugee sponsorship remains high in Newfoundland and Labrador. As of November 2 there were 15 group-sponsored families in the province, totalling 60 Indochinese, as compared to 49 government-sponsored refugees.

Twenty-eight of the adult refugees are enrolled in language training, and another 23 have found jobs. According to reports, both the government and group-sponsored refugees are adjusting well to the cultural change and are quickly becoming active members of their communities.

IN THE NEWS

Ottawa - Several hundred Ottawa children participating in summer fund-raising projects raised \$1,069 through car washes, and similar ventures in the city's Summer Fun Program. The money, which was presented to Ottawa's City Council November 7, will go towards education and recreation improvements in a refugee camp at Cherating, Malaysia. It will be part of the Canadian Save the Children Fund's efforts to help improve conditions in Southeast Asian refugee camps.

Kuala Lumpur - The 10,000th Vietnamese refugee from Malaysia to be resettled in Canada left Kuala Lumpur November 10. Ross Francis, the Canadian High Commissioner to Malaysia, said Truong Hun Do and the six other members of his family were part of a group of some 230 refugees destined for Canada. Mr. Francis said he expects 1,500 more to leave Malaysian camps for Canada by the end of the year.

Geneva - The United Nations announced plans November 14 to set up a temporary centre in the Philippines to house up to 50,000 Indochinese refugees. Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said agreements had been signed with the government in Manila to establish the refugee processing centre on the Bataan Peninsula. Mr. Hartling said the centre, to be built and operated by Philippines authorities under the UN, would be "an outstanding contribution to the efforts of the international community to find a humane solution to the Indochinese refugee crisis."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This week we are going to answer some commonly-asked questions about Canada's Indochinese refugee program.

Q: Why is Canada concentrating its efforts so heavily on the Indochinese refugemovement?

A: The Indochinese refugee problem is considered by many to be the most serious refugee crisis that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has faced since its inception in 1950. There are an estimated 380,000 Indochinese

refugees crowded into makeshift camps across Southeast Asia. Canada accepted the challenge to resettle 50,000 Indochinese refugees as it was clear that the majority of these people could never find permanent homes in their countries of asylum. At the same time, Canada has refugee commitments in other parts of the world. Our 1979 refugee plan envisages that we will receive 2,300 refugees from East Europe, 500 Latin Americans, and 200 other Convention refugees.

Q: How can you say the Indochinese situation is the most serious refugee movement when there are larger movements of people in other parts of the world, for example, Africa?

A: It has already been accepted by the international community that the first priority should be resettlement of refugees in their own countries if there is any possibility of this. The next priority is resettlement within the region. In these and other situations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has usually been able to find resettlement opportunities in neighbouring countries or to arrange for the refugees to return to their homes once the situation there returns to normal. Thus, the problems faced by the world community in these instances revolved around the relatively easy-to-solve problems involving care and maintenance of the refugees while they were temporarily displaced. The situation faced by the Indochinese is far different and more tragic. They have little hope for temporary or permanent resettlement in Southeast Asia and, therefore, resettlement in countries like Canada is the only effective solution.

Q: Why is the government bringing in thousands of Indochinese at a time when they will compete with Canadians for jobs?

A: Indochinese refugees are showing a willingness to accept all kinds of work in Canada, including jobs that Canadians do not want. Therefore, it is unlikely that they will take away jobs from Canadians. Indications are that the refugees are integrating well into our communities with the help of sponsors and that they are becoming productive citizens and contributors to economic growth.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - November 2, 1979

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>		
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	13,314	Government-sponsored	9,498	58.36
Kampuchea	599	Group-sponsored	6,199	38.08
Laos	1,733	Relative-sponsored	580	3.56
Others**	631			
TOTAL	16,277		16,277	100.00

Estimated Arrivals, November 2 - November 30, 1979* 4,746

GRAND TOTAL 21,023

* * * * * * * * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of November 2, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	1,820	11.18
Alberta	2,199	13.51
Saskatchewan	787	4.84
Manitoba	850	5.22
Ontario	6,257	38.44
Quebec	3,675	22.58
New Brunswick	255	1.57
Nova Scotia	212	1.30
Prince Edward Island	65	.40
Newfoundland	122	.75
Yukon/Northwest Territories	35	.22
TOTAL	16,277	100.00

* based on projected landing figures

** other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of November 16, 1979

Sponsorships

4,622

Persons Sponsored

25,059

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
As of	<u>Nov. 16</u>	<u>Nov. 9</u>	<u>Nov. 16</u>	<u>Nov. 9</u>
British Columbia	603	581	3,267	3,153
Alberta	438	422	2,519	2,427
Saskatchewan	203	189	1,186	1,096
Manitoba	342	327	1,732	1,659
Ontario	2,223	2,134	12,198	11,736
Quebec*	614	523	3,106	2,650
New Brunswick	76	68	436	392
Nova Scotia	66	60	325	304
Prince Edward Island	17	16	101	95
Newfoundland	29	25	156	131
Yukon	8	7	14	13
Northwest Territories	3	3	19	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	4,622	4,335	25,059	23,675

* includes 2,105 refugees sponsored by 421 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the Newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit in Hull (613) 994-6313.

* * * * *

Media enquiries in either English or French should be directed to: Ottawa (613) 995-0731.

Disponible en français sous le titre "Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois"

INDOCHINESE -- The Health Issue

One of the most important elements in the immigration selection system is the medical examination. The screening process is designed to uncover infectious disorders which could pose a threat to Canadian public health if the applicants were allowed entry into Canada.

Most of the Indochinese refugees who are being resettled in Canada come from appalling living conditions in Southeast Asia. Their movement to Canada involves some risk, but a firmly established health protection system ensures that any risk to the Canadian public is kept to a bare minimum.

Indeed, the question of a possible health hazard posed by the Indochinese refugee program should be considered in the broader context of the current level of international travel. There were approximately 72 million border crossings into Canada last year, more than half of which were returning Canadian residents. The others were visitors from other countries. Few, if any, of these visitors undergo a Canadian immigration medical examination prior to their visits. Likewise, the thousands of Canadians who travel abroad are not required to have medical examinations upon their return. Despite the level of international travel and the lack of medical checks of these tourists, the incidence of disease brought into Canada is very low.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

What follows is an explanation of the medical examination system for Indochinese refugees, and some suggestions as to how individuals who have direct

contact with newly-arrived immigrants can be part of the "safeguard" mechanism.

One of the key members of any immigration team abroad is the health officer who is responsible for determining the medical suitability of applicants for immigration to Canada. All immigrants undergo medical examinations before they come to Canada.

The current medical examination involves a medical history, complete physical, chest x-rays for those over 11 years of age, urinalysis and blood serology for venereal diseases. Where local conditions indicate a high prevalence of certain health hazards, such as intestinal parasites, specific laboratory examinations are required on immigrants.

The results of these tests and examinations are reviewed by a Department of National Health and Welfare (NHW) physician who, in turn, advises the immigration officer on the medical suitability of the applicants for immigration to Canada.

The medical examination standards were set down in consultation with experts concerned with the various specialties in the Canadian medical profession. Where positive findings such as tuberculosis and internal parasites are uncovered in an examination, the immigrant's application is deferred until treatment results in the condition being considered inactive or non-infective.

When a medical examination or medical history indicates a previous infection which is inactive, the applicant must agree to undergo surveillance after arrival in Canada by the health department of the province of destination.

Upon the individual's arrival in Canada, NHW notifies the provincial health department concerned. The province, in turn, alerts the Regional Medical Officer of Health who sets up the surveillance program.

In exceptional cases, an immigrant with active tuberculosis may be allowed entry into Canada. Before this is done, however, the province of destination has been consulted and has agreed to provide immediate treatment upon arrival as necessary, as well as monitoring so that the person concerned does not become a risk to the Canadian public.

MEDICALS -- Abroad

Canadian immigration teams which visit the refugee camps in Southeast Asia accept refugees on condition that they pass both a medical examination and security screening. The refugees who have been accepted "provisionally" are transferred to transit centres where the immigration medical examinations are conducted for the Canadian government by doctors employed by the Intergovernment Committee for European Migration (ICEM). The results are reviewed by physicians employed by National Health and Welfare Canada. The Canadian government doctors decide whether the person is admissible to Canada from a medical viewpoint.

If any medical conditions are discovered during the examination, the potential immigrant undergoes treatment, if necessary.

MEDICALS -- Staging Centres

After medical and other requirements have been met but before the

refugees leave the transit camps for Canada, the names are telexed to Canada so that immigration officers can begin matching the refugees with sponsors. The same telexes contain any medical information which should be followed up at the two staging centres, CFB Griesbach in Edmonton and CFB Longue-Pointe near Montreal, and the medical information is also fed into a computer system operated by National Health and Welfare.

Because there is a risk that a refugee might develop some illness in the two or three weeks between medical examination and departure for Canada, the Department of National Defence medical teams conduct further examinations at the two staging areas after arrival in Canada to detect such ailments as measles, lice, and skin rashes. Treatment is provided before the refugees leave for their new homes. Children under 10 are provided with routine oral polio vaccine. Steps were taken recently to initiate a blood screening program for the presence of Hepatitis "B" virus in all Indochinese refugees.

Information on any medical condition treated or tested for is made available to the health authorities of the province of destination. Provinces are then able to conduct further medical examinations, if indicated, once the refugees arrive in their new communities.

National Health and Welfare recommends to sponsoring groups that as soon as possible after the arrival of their refugee family, they prepare, in consultation with a local doctor, a plan for the medical care of their refugee family. This kind of preventive program is important, not so much because the refugees may have an infectious disorder, but rather to establish data on

their physical condition. If any problems arise, the family doctor will then be in a position to provide prompt treatment. It is important to remember that many of the refugees arrive in Canada poorly nourished and they may have been exposed to common communicable diseases present among large groups of people living in camps without sufficient food or medical facilities.

Sponsoring groups are also reminded that they are responsible for enrolling their refugee families in the provincial health insurance schemes. The Canada Employment Centres ensure that government-sponsored refugees are enrolled in the same plans. In the event that provincial schemes do not cover certain abnormally high costs, and the costs cannot be met by the sponsors, they should contact local offices of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to inquire about a special federal program to deal with such situations.

SUMMARY

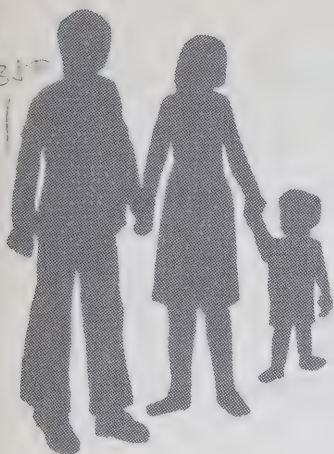
The movement of 50,000 refugees does not present any more of a risk than other immigration movements from developing countries. Most of the so-called exotic tropical diseases require poor sanitation, crowded living conditions and continuing warm weather in order to survive. The special preventive measures in place for the Indochinese program, along with the general high standard of hygiene among Canadians, are additional safeguards.

The Canadian doctors who work abroad are in constant consultation with United States government doctors who have access to the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta. In Canada, National Health and Welfare has set up a specific

task force -- composed of federal and provincial health authorities, medical specialists from the private sector, research institutes and universities -- to advise the federal government on medical matters involving the Indochinese refugee program.

Everything that can be done to protect the health of both Canadians and the refugees is being done. In a movement of this size, there will be problems that are not detected because of the conditions in the camps abroad. The living conditions in the refugee camps in Southeast Asia are appalling and there is always the possibility that a refugee will be exposed to communicable diseases after he or she has had a medical examination.

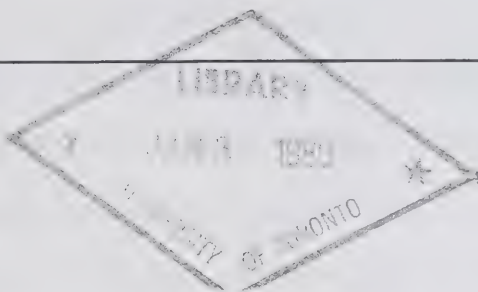
The best protection for the refugee and Canadians who work with them lies in a good health program once the refugees arrive. Sponsors should ensure that the refugees have a health examination immediately after arrival, and that they are enrolled quickly into provincial health insurance plans.



NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. 1, No. 17

December 13, 1979

Season's greetings to all! The year 1979 will certainly be remembered as the year that Canada's humanitarian capacity was mobilized and put to work in a manner unparalleled in our history.

It was an ambitious program, one of service and action in response to one of the most serious refugee problems to face the world in the post-war era.

I speak, of course, of Canada's major effort in helping to alleviate the refugee crisis in Southeast Asia. Through personal involvement, Canadians have demonstrated to the world that action speaks louder than words.

When my colleague, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald, and I announced July 18 that Canada was prepared to accept up to 50,000 refugees in a two-year period ending in 1980, we knew full well that Canadians would

meet the challenge and show the depth and strength of this country's voluntary spirit. The response from the public was, and continues to be, most impressive. Indeed, within three months of our announcement, Canada was well on the way to meeting its goal.

Throughout the year, thousands of men, women and children across Canada performed an unselfish service to the world community by helping to resettle Indochinese refugees. These citizens belong to sponsoring groups, churches, service clubs and voluntary agencies -- all of which have shown a tremendous determination to make Canada's refugee program a success. To all these Canadians, I offer my sincerest thanks and appreciation.

No project of this magnitude could be successful without co-operation and support from the provinces. They played a major role in the Indochinese refugee program in 1979, ensuring that the resettlement process moved along smoothly and efficiently. To my provincial counterparts, I express my deepest gratitude.

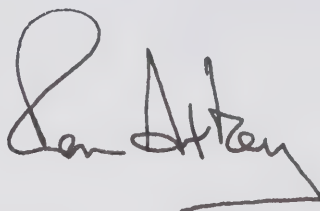
Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the staff of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. They have carried a heavy workload, both at home and abroad, with great devotion to duty. Their work, like that of their colleagues at the departments of External Affairs, National Defence, National Health and Welfare, Agriculture and Revenue, reflects the commitment to the highest traditions of the public service. I thank them for an admirable job.

Together, citizens and governments developed new concepts of service and action this year, demonstrating that through partnership this country can respond effectively to the needs of suffering people. As you will see in this newsletter's special holiday feature, "The Quiet Victory," Canadians can be proud of their achievements in the brief 149 days since the new refugee program was announced July 18.

Everyone who has served on the "front lines" of this refugee program has made this year a symbol of hope and of new beginnings for so many unfortunate people.

There will be new goals and new challenges to meet in the year ahead. Our work, far from being over will, if anything, become more intense, requiring all of us to deepen our commitment and dedication. I know from the experience of 1979 that together we will succeed.

My best wishes to all of you in the coming year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron Atkey". The signature is stylized with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline.

Ron Atkey, Minister

Employment and Immigration Canada

THE QUIET VICTORY

The time: July 18, 1979

External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald and Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey called a major press conference in Ottawa to launch the largest single refugee movement ever undertaken in Canada's history. The goal is to provide new homes for up to 50,000 Indochinese refugees in a two-year period ending in 1980. The program will involve a partnership arrangement between the government and private sponsors to reach the total of 50,000.

The time: December 13, 1979

In a short period of 149 days, Canada has witnessed one of the most impressive partnerships that the government and public have ever marshalled to ease the despair and misery of people less fortunate than themselves. Canada's refugee program in Southeast Asia is hailed around the world as both efficient and effective. Canada will reach its objective of 50,000 Indochinese by the end of next year in what can be described as a quiet victory for mankind.

By mid-year 1979, the Indochinese refugee problem was considered by many nations to be the most serious refugee movement that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had faced since its inception in 1950. Some 380,000 Indochinese were crowded into makeshift camps in Southeast Asia, with little hope of resettlement in that part of the world. The countries of first asylum were under considerable pressure in face of the large flow of people.

"We had to do something to alleviate the fears of first-line countries that they would be left alone to bear the heavy burden," recalls Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey. A major commitment was necessary in order that these countries would keep their doors open and not push people back to sea or force them to return to their homes.

"From the beginning, we felt that if Canada set an example, other countries would respond positively as well," says the Minister. "So when my colleague, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald, went to Geneva armed with the pledge to accept up to 50,000 refugees, she was able to speak out strongly, not only about the hideous conditions that have forced so many people to flee but also in favour of generous action on the part of potential resettlement countries."

Miss MacDonald's words were effective. By the end of the Geneva conference, pledges had been received for the resettlement of about 300,000 refugees.

There was never any doubt in Mr. Atkey's mind about the desire of Canadians to demonstrate the depth of Canada's commitment towards helping people less fortunate than ourselves. "The government's decision to ask Canadians to bring in refugees under private sponsorship arrangements was based on that premise," says Mr. Atkey. "It was a challenge that offered a tremendous opportunity to put Canada's humanitarian values and traditions to the test."

The Minister also wanted to give voluntary groups a greater opportunity for involvement in government activity.

The response was overwhelming. During the first four months of the program, some 4,600 groups applied to sponsor over 25,000 refugees -- that's an average rate of three sponsorship groups coming forward every two hours to sponsor 17 refugees.

In a short period of 149 days, the country has witnessed one of the most impressive partnerships that the government and public have ever marshalled in this country. Canada not only achieved its objective: it surpassed it.

Operations

"Our selection activity has been aimed at ensuring that all countries of first asylum are encouraged to treat refugees in a humane manner and to show them that we are serious," says the Minister. Several

steps were taken following the July 18 announcement to ensure that humanitarian concern and efficiency sped the arrival of the refugees to Canada.

Rather than concentrate Canada's efforts in one country, Canadian immigration officers visited even the remotest of refugee camps. The overseas staff was increased and there are now 24 officers in Southeast Asia who work on refugee selection.

The paperwork abroad was also streamlined to eliminate as many delays and as much red tape as possible, and immigration officers were given maximum discretion in making their selection decisions. The only mandatory criteria, apart from health and background, is that the refugees must be able to establish successfully in Canada with the help of voluntary groups and government.

Since privately-sponsored refugees were being given priority, a new matching system was introduced in September to give officers abroad more time to devote to refugee selection. Thus, while in July 300 refugees were matched with sponsors, the rate jumped to 1,300 in September and to 4,000 a month in October.

The faster matching system has brought with it some advantages and disadvantages. The system allows for more orderly transportation,

reception and resettlement arrangements. On the other hand, it caused some initial problems because, in some cases, sponsors received only a few days' notice prior to the arrival of their refugee families. As the system is refined and flights are scheduled further in advance, sponsors will be getting more lead time to prepare for the arrival of their families.

Transportation, of course, was one of the critical factors in the immigration operation. By mid-summer, charter flights were bringing in refugees at the rate of about 1,000 a month; the new program tripled the flow overnight.

In order to meet the new commitment to bring in the refugees at a faster pace, new contracts were signed with air carriers for additional charter flights. The Department of National Defence carried out a special operation in August, flying 2,150 refugees from Hong Kong to Canada in 11 special flights.

The 3,000-a-month level did not last long, however, as Canadian sponsorships began to increase rapidly. Again, more charter agreements were signed and the flow of refugees to Canada reached 5,000 a month in October, 80 per cent of these destined to sponsors.

As a means of lessening the financial burden on Indochinese refugees, changes were made to the transportation loans available to refugees who resettle in Canada. The costs were standardized to help immigration officers in counselling families to go to the community most

suitable without being concerned about costs. Previously, inland transportation was calculated separately and added to the cost of transportation from Southeast Asia to Canada.

Under the new system, the maximum repayable transportation cost for Indochinese refugees is \$750 for each adult, \$375 for each child and \$75 for each infant. The cost covers the air fare from Southeast Asia to any point in Canada and was made retroactive to January 1, 1979.

The two staging areas that were established in Montreal and Edmonton in August play an important role in the reception and initial processing of refugees once they arrive in Canada. The refugees receive medical attention, counselling and basic clothing during a two-or three-day orientation period at the two Canadian Forces Bases before they leave for their new communities.

"Now that winter has set in, the work of the staging areas takes on even greater importance," says Mr. Atkey. All refugees leave the centres with a basic winter wardrobe which is supplemented by sponsors or Canada Employment Centre officers once the refugees arrive in their new homes.

Impact

Canada's activities abroad have not gone unnoticed. "Because of its streamlined efficiency, Canada's resettlement record has gained

international respect and attention," writes the American Public Welfare Association. "For all refugees, regardless of final destination, resettlement begins with overseas processing. Here, as in other parts of Canada's program, efficiency and humanitarian concern interact to speed a refugee's arrival in the new homeland."

The countries of first asylum have also given recognition to the Canadian effort. Sir Murray Maclehoose, Governor of Hong Kong, praised the Canadian work, indicating that Canada was setting a standard of efficiency that other resettlement countries were using as a model for their own operations.

In Thailand, the Canadian effort is appreciated by that country's senior officials. In fact, a number of international observers have indicated that Thailand's generous attitude towards the thousands of Cambodians who recently fled into that country arises in part from a confidence on the part of the Thai government that the country will not have to face the problem alone. Canada's effort on behalf of refugees in Thailand in the past few months has been cited as an important contributing factor to that confidence.

In Malaysia, senior officials there have expressed concern about the number of refugees who may remain in the country after the main resettlement is carried out. "There is no doubt that Canada's decision to expand the refugee program to include more hardship cases will do much

to alleviate these fears and, hopefully, encourage other countries to match our effort," says Mr. Atkey.

New Directions -- 1980

Even though Canada has achieved much during the last five months, much remains to be done, says the Minister. "The job of resettling 27,000 Indochinese in 1980 will in itself remain a major challenge."

Canada also must ensure that it plays an important role in assisting a wider cross-section of refugees. "I am pleased to say that in the next several months our expanded program will be reflected in the larger numbers of needy cases that Canada accepts," Mr. Atkey stated.

Specifically, Canada has started a program to assist unaccompanied minors and refugees with tuberculosis.

The adolescents, ranging in age from 13 to 17, will be resettled in Canadian homes under guardianship arrangements. There now are two programs -- in Ontario and Quebec -- and other provinces have indicated willingness to participate.

The program for TB cases will eliminate some of the strain abroad. At present, a large number of refugees are being held back after medical examinations because of tuberculosis. Since they and their families must remain in the transit camps until the illness has been treated, the transit facilities are becoming crowded. Discussions are now proceeding with the provinces to arrange for medical treatment of TB cases in Canada.

"We are also initiating a major effort, in partnership with the voluntary sector, to expand the range of needy cases who come to Canada," the Minister added. This will be possible through refugee sponsorship agreements which the federal government has signed with a significant number of Canadian churches.

The sponsorship agreements contain provisions for what is called "joint assistance" in the most difficult refugee cases -- for example, single parent families or families which will have difficulty becoming self-sufficient soon after arrival.

On December 6, Mr. Atkey and Miss MacDonald announced new arrangements for dealing with the refugee problems of Southeast Asia.

Drawing attention to the phenomenal response of private sponsors to the program announced in July, Mr. Atkey said public reaction has been so generous that offers to sponsor more than 25,000 refugees had already been received by mid-November.

"Since private sponsorships offer more personalized help to refugees than can always be provided under government auspices, we have decided to allow the number of privately-sponsored refugees to exceed the number originally envisioned," Mr. Atkey said. "At the present time we have no intention of increasing the overall total of 50,000, since this number was worked out in careful consultation with the provinces and other groups

responsible for providing many of the services these new arrivals require," he said.

"The government is still determined to help refugees from its own resources on a matching basis with private sponsorships," Miss MacDonald said. "This will be done by transferring to humanitarian assistance in Southeast Asia, the money freed up for the government through the extra efforts of the sponsoring groups.

By continuing to sponsor Indochinese resettlement in Canada, the voluntary sector is creating a government saving of approximately \$1,300 for each refugee and this money will be used directly through existing and future commitments to help the Kampuchean people who are in such desperate need.

"There are about 2.5 million people in Kampuchea facing starvation," Miss MacDonald said. "The number of Kampucheans fleeing to Thailand is now expected to reach at least 600,000. This tragic exodus will be as great, if not greater, than that of the boat people who have fled Vietnam. Unlike the earlier Indochinese refugees, many of whom need resettlement overseas, most of them should be able to return to Kampuchea once a political settlement is arranged. Their immediate need is for food, temporary shelter and medical aid."

Government funds will be used to bolster the efforts of international relief operations carried on by such organizations as the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF and the UNHCR. Funds will also be made available to assist such Canadian efforts as the provision of medical teams for the refugee camps.

In order to provide a convenient means for individual Canadians to make a direct donation to refugee relief in Indochina, the Canadian Foundation for Refugees is arranging to accept money for this purpose. Donations should be directed to the Foundation at Box 50,000, Ottawa, K1N 9G9.

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PROVINCIAL ROUNDUP

Refugee aid organizations across Canada are unanimous in their assessment of the integration process of the refugees. Language instructors describe them as keen students, and employers and employment counsellors praise them for their desire to find jobs and become self-reliant as quickly as possible.

Behind this success are countless voluntary groups which work in concert with the federal and provincial governments. The type of assistance that is available, and the fact that a large number of the refugees are linked to voluntary sponsors, ensures that the refugees integrate into our communities and feel at home.

What follows are a few examples of the work being done across Canada, and the thoughts and feelings of volunteers who are involved in the program.

In British Columbia, the Legislature unanimously approved legislation at the end of July to provide funding to non-profit organizations, municipalities and government agencies assisting refugee resettlement in the

province. Since then, countless volunteers have come forward to join in the resettlement program and they feel that the refugees are adjusting well to their new lives in Canada.

One of the most active organizations assisting in resettlement is the recently-formed Vietnamese Refugee Assistance Association. It was formed as a non-profit voluntary citizen organization and includes representation from several Vancouver Chinese community groups.

Tom Steele of the Immigrant Reception Centre, Vancouver, reports that 28 of the 141 refugee families received by the centre up to the end of November are already self-supporting. Art Lee, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Refugee Assistance Association, says many refugees start off in low-paying jobs but graduate into better ones as their language capability and skills improve.

Angela Kan, Executive Director of the United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society (SUCCESS), says her agency has helped more than 250 Vietnamese families to date by meeting new arrivals, helping them find housing and jobs and enrolling them in English classes. Another volunteer organization, the Immigrant Services Society, has also provided language training, counselling, job placement and basic orientation to life in Canada.

Language training remains a priority for the refugees. In co-operation with the British Columbia Ministry of Education, language courses are being offered in nine communities in five metropolitan Vancouver areas.

In Alberta, the staging centre at CFB Edmonton keeps a core of officers from the CEIC and Department of National Defence busy, often on 24-hour day basis. At peak times, the centre has handled more than 700 refugees a week, moving them within two to three days to their final destinations across Canada.

Private citizens have come forward in great numbers with offers of food, clothing, housing, jobs, furniture and settlement assistance.

The Province of Alberta donated \$1 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist in the operation of the refugee camps in Southeast Asia. The province is also covering the cost of the first year of Alberta Health Care premiums for all privately-sponsored refugees, has provided funding for community-based refugee aid groups, and is preparing a slide-tape presentation in four languages to help the Indochinese refugees adjust to the Canadian climate.

The City of Edmonton assisted in the collection and storage of donated clothing and toys for the refugees passing through the staging centre. In addition, the city has also provided grants to several Edmonton organizations working with Indochinese families. The City of Lethbridge carried out a similar activity, and the Lions Clubs of Alberta made a formal commitment to provide settlement assistance to refugees staying in the province.

In Saskatchewan, the refugees are settling quickly and are becoming members of the labour force soon after arrival. English language courses are full, with many refugees continuing in classes on their own after government

sponsored courses are completed. In general, employers have expressed their delight with the refugees, describing them as hard-working and reliable. Community support is also positive.

The Mennonite Central Committee (Saskatchewan) has been one of the most active groups in refugee resettlement. It encourages sponsorship and assists churches and other concerned groups to become acquainted with refugee problems. The MCC reports that sponsored refugees are appreciative of their sponsors and grateful to Canada for accepting them. In some rural areas, the sponsorship of refugee families has drawn neighbourhood churches together in a common purpose.

In Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg has been active from the beginning. First, it formed the Winnipeg Refugee Assistance Committee and then signed an umbrella sponsorship agreement with the federal government. As in Saskatchewan, Mennonites in Manitoba are providing leadership and advice to other church organizations and to community groups. Chinese organizations are also very active.

There has been considerable participation by communities with a population of less than 1,000. About half of the refugees destined to the province will be going to points outside Winnipeg where many small communities are pooling resources and cutting across denominational lines to make the best of limited resources.

Since a significant number of the refugees are of school age, the schools are employing teachers' aides to assist the children in adapting to

the school system and to provide a link between the newcomers' families and the community.

While language has been a barrier for some, the majority of the refugees have not found it a drawback in finding work in a wide range of occupations. Some are working in entry-level jobs while studying English, after which they hope to return to their trades.

In an effort to co-ordinate the Manitoba effort, a committee was established in the autumn with joint participation of the federal, provincial and local governments. The committee reviews government and community services on a continuing basis with special attention to gaps and overlaps throughout the system. The International Centre in Winnipeg remains the focal point for information needed by sponsors and potential sponsors, and as a counselling and referral centre for refugees.

In Ontario, the resettlement challenge is being met in a spirit of co-operation between public servants and the citizens they serve. For example, an immigration officer meets a church group on Sunday morning to explain the program; a newspaper publicizes a drive to collect furniture and clothing; an employment counsellor drives a Canadian couple to the train station at midnight to meet its "new" family; and a university professor establishes an organization destined to become a model for hundreds of other such organizations in the province.

The professor, of course, is Howard Adelman. As a result of the work of Mr. Adelman and his friends in forming Operation Lifeline, the

project has grown to 100 offices throughout the province, and they are assisting some 1,500 private groups in applying for and carrying out sponsorship commitments.

The spirit of co-operation has also extended to various levels of government -- municipal, provincial and federal. Just one example would be the Unaccompanied Indochinese Minor Refugee Program.

This program, sponsored jointly by the Province of Ontario and the federal government, will provide for the admission in 1980 of up to 400 Southeast Asian teenagers now in refugee camps.

The Ontario Ministry of Education, meanwhile, named a co-ordinator for all educational aspects of Indochinese refugee resettlement. A communications network has been set up through the Ministry's regional offices and each school board has named a contact person who will liaise with the regional office staff. Ministry of Education fact sheets, including an introduction to education in Ontario, have been translated into Vietnamese and Cantonese and made available through the regional offices and school boards.

In Quebec, the province established its own Indochinese refugee sponsorship program similar to the federal plan and it is participating in the special program for Indochinese minors in Southeast Asian camps. In accordance with terms of the Canada-Quebec immigration agreement, the Quebec Immigration Department has also assigned immigration officers to work in co-operation with federal immigration officers in the refugee camps in Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong to select refugees destined to Quebec.

More than 70 communities, dozens of parishes and service clubs and countless citizens have responded to the call to assist refugees. Welcoming committees have been established throughout the province, placing the accent on social aspects of adaptation without neglecting the economic side. For example, the Association Entre Amis, established in Sept Isles, conducts activities in a number of areas along the whole north coast. The Federation of Ethnic Groups of Quebec, the Montreal Region of the Vietnamese Association of Canada and the Montreal Chinese Community United Centre have all joined to provide assistance, including interpreter services, to help speed the integration of new arrivals.

The staging centre at Longue Pointe received more than 7,300 refugees between August 1 and December 1, including one refugee who was 98 years of age. The team of workers at Longue Pointe attend to the basic needs of the new arrivals, provide some initial orientation, and then send them on to various destinations in Eastern Canada.

In New Brunswick, the refugees are settling in several parts of the province rather than concentrating in the major centres. Employment and language training are the priorities among the adults. School-age children are attending regular classes.

In Saint John, the Saint John and District Refugee Aid Association has grown into one of the major refugee aid groups in the province. Supported by local businesses and local mayors, the association provides back-up assistance to refugee sponsorship groups throughout most of the southern

portion of the province. It is also involved in language training and volunteer counselling to help refugees adapt to life in Canada. It has its own jobs bank and apartment-finding service.

In Nova Scotia, the 350 new arrivals have settled in many communities. A majority of them, 212, are in the Halifax area. Many of the newcomers are on language training.

Operation Lifeline, the Red Cross and many sponsoring groups have made large contributions to the resettlement of the refugees. A Vietnamese Association, formed recently in the Halifax area, is providing interpreter services and is planning many activities for the Vietnamese community.

In Prince Edward Island, the province's Department of Health medically examines all refugees within 24 hours of their arrival. As well, the Department of Education is making efforts to obtain the services of an interpreter to assist teachers who have Indochinese refugees in their classes. And the Early Childhood Education/Day Care Coordinator, with the Department of Social Services, has offered to assist any refugee family and sponsor in choosing a suitable day care or nursery facility.

Volunteer and private groups are providing various kinds of social activities for the refugees, while several businesses offer discounts to the new arrivals on many items such as clothing, household effects and eye glasses. The Salvation Army, through its Thrift store, provides clothing free of charge to the refugees.

The Canada Employment Centre in Charlottetown searches for jobs for those immigrants who are prepared to enter the labour market and it is helping other refugees to establish vocational goals. Many of the Indochinese now are on language training.

In Newfoundland, voluntary groups not only sponsor refugees, they also provide assistance in helping to resettle government-sponsored families. Special language schools have been established in St. John's and Stephenville, and officials of the province's medical care commission assist sponsorship groups in registering refugee families for coverage.

One voluntary group, the Friends of Refugees, is providing interpretation and cultural adaptation services. One of the Friends usually accompanies CEIC officers who meet government-sponsored newcomers on arrival. Medical services are also available through the Friends.

* * * * *

THROUGH THE EYES OF AN IMMIGRATION OFFICER

Leo Verboven, an immigration officer, returned to Canada last fall after a tour of duty in Thailand. He offers this personal account of his experiences.

The refugee camps in Thailand have been organized by the government along ethnic lines so that newcomers are placed according to their ethnic origin. There are camps for the Vietnamese, Laotians, Cambodians, Khmers and

the so-called "hill-tribe" people -- among them the Hmong and Yao. Except for the two designated for the Vietnamese, the camps are scattered along the border areas of Laos and Kampuchea. Each camp, because of its historical and ethnic origin, requires different responses from visiting immigration officers.

After a train ride from Bangkok and a fitful night's sleep, we arrived at Nong Khai camp. With a population of some 37,000, this camp is one of the largest Laotian "cities" in existence, surpassing even the capital of Vientiane. Nong Khai rises out of the rice paddies, square, squat and ugly. There are people everywhere, moving in and out through the barbed wire gates or milling about in the small market which sells everything from brushes to bananas.

Nong Khai -- like Ubon, the other major Lao camp -- is well organized and run by a core of reasonably well educated refugees. Both camps are located near good roads and airports, making it relatively easy for immigration officers to reach them to interview and process refugees.

Within a few minutes of our arrival at Nong Khai, our presence is known and a crush of people form around the open-air church we have commandeered for interviews. The team of interpreters and helpers who assisted at a previous visit by Canadian officers materializes and offers its services. Some order is brought to the chaos, although it remains difficult to conduct what I would have called a "proper" interview two days earlier in Canada -- the room is filled to capacity with old and young alike, all vying for attention.

In the half-hour lunch break, I finally have a chance to look at the camp. There are bright clothes everywhere and shops line the "main street",

one of the most popular being a bio-data shop which provides a photograph and written autobiography service for a fee. The week we were there, watch repairers were in vogue, with every third person claiming some skill in that trade. Most, however, also had "secondary" trades, such as farming. The week passed quickly, with physical exhaustion readily being overcome by the sheer exhilaration of being here and knowing you are actively doing something about a crisis you can only read about at home.

Other camps flit by -- differing in size, differing in people. There are the Laos, Khmer, Vietnamese, Hmong, Yao, Lao-Theung, Kmu, Ting, and many others. All have fled for reasons ranging from the substantive to the ludicrous. And sorting fact from fiction isn't easy -- even the silliest sounding reason may have a basis in fact. One near-sighted man fled because the Khmer Rouge were shooting all those who wore glasses, on the assumption that they were intellectuals.

Regardless of how unlikely a story sounds, we give every refugee we interview a fair chance. Some may be opportunists, but most are decent hard-working people caught up in a maelstrom largely beyond their control.

Unwanted by nearly all, they and their children are living in abysmal conditions. Many are in camps located in the remotest areas of Thailand. Camps in the northern, mountainous area of Nan, for example, were, until recently, accessible only via a ten-week journey by boat and elephant.

Sob Tuang, one of the camps in the Nan region, was founded by a large group of Hmong who crossed into Thailand near the area. After being

held for some time in the jungle by Thai soldiers, the Hmong were allowed to choose their own camp, which they set up along the lines of a traditional hill village. Scattered over several mountain tops and ridges in a landscape reminiscent of Banff, the camp has the initial appearance of a summer resort. However, lack of electricity, inadequate water supplies, limited space for growing crops, and an intermittent food supply make living in even this breath-taking setting less than ideal.

It is perhaps no coincidence that people in this camp have managed to maintain a strong sense of identity and pride. This is attested to by a six per cent birth rate -- there is no official death rate, as a recorded death means the loss of a rice ration.

In contrast, the camp at Loei is pathetic. The population of this camp has more than doubled from the original 12,000 with no improvement in the rudimentary medical and school facilities. The people look despondent and defeated. Many have been in camps such as this for as long as five years -- some of their children have known no other existence.

The conditions for interviewing in the camps vary from specially-built bamboo huts to the necessity of finding any available space. In one camp, I used an old tree stump for a desk -- much to the annoyance of a six-foot snake living nearby. Some of the boys from the camp walked over nonchalantly and killed it -- for supper.

In another camp, the only available tables were in, what passed for, a restaurant. This meant moving tables back and forth from the interviewing

site to the restaurant at meal time. Clearing tables of live chickens and trying to conduct interviews despite the constant interruption of flooding caused by monsoon downpours certainly made life less than boring.

Considering the never-ending crushes of people and the unremitting scenes of camp life -- children playing in open sewers, hospitals without beds, and people generally living in conditions far worse than any slums I could imagine -- the refugees' zest for life, continuing sense of humour, strong family ties and sheer determination are amazing. And it is these qualities in the people that makes immigration officers feel that the work we do is worthwhile.

* * * * *

THE SPONSORSHIP EXPERIENCE

Since the sponsorship program was introduced with the new Immigration Act in April 1978, thousands of individuals, groups and organizations across the country have seized the opportunity to directly participate in the resettlement of refugees in Canada.

One such group is the congregation of Glenwood United Church in Windsor, Ontario, which received its first Vietnamese family in November 1978 and has since become involved in the sponsorship of some 20 refugees.

Here, in excerpts from the United Church's "Guide for Sponsors of Refugees," is Glenwood's story -- a story that, with variations, has unfolded in communities from one end of Canada to the other.

In the November 1978 church bulletin, Rev. Robert N. Guiliano wrote: "This morning we learned that 300 Vietnamese refugees drowned when their boat turned over off the coast of Malaysia. Suddenly the tragedies of Southeast Asia are personal. Danh Phung, his wife Nu and Quan, their seven-month-old daughter, along with the five sisters who have become part of this community, have made the struggles in that world nearer and more real.

"Our family of Chinese Vietnamese took ten days to cross the sea from Vietnam to Malaysia. They ran out of food and eventually water. Those who refused to drink their own urine died. The hunger for freedom and dignity is deep in these people...they are strong, courageous and determined."

Helen Rattray is one of the members of Glenwood United Church who became deeply involved in the sponsorship project. Here are some of the thoughts she noted after the first two months of helping Danh Phung's family settle into the Canadian way of life.

"This has been one of the best experiences of my life -- it has been a fantastically good learning experience, very fulfilling and rewarding," she says.

"My part with our family started at the airport when we met Danh, Nu and baby Quan. It was a strange experience to meet three people, so young, alone and yet very eager and trusting. We went to the Holiday Inn with them and took them down for their first Canadian meal. Nu's only English word at that time was 'coke'...Danh was very worried about almost everything -- his English was passable, but limited. A lot of what we both said was lost in translation.

"The next week was spent in almost constant movement on our part. We -- Anita, Mary and I -- spent a lot of time with Danh and Nu, as well as spending time apartment hunting, getting furniture, food and clothing for them. That week we moved them into their first apartment, opened a bank account for them, took them shopping. Marketing with Danh was quite interesting to say the least. They enjoy fresh fruits, vegetables and meats, but Danh couldn't believe the look of a frozen chicken.

"Less than a week after Danh and Nu arrived, their five sisters arrived. That was a happy day for everyone involved with them. Although they knew before leaving Malaysia that they were all to come to Windsor, they didn't really believe that they would see each other again. Their emotions showed through all the tensions they were feeling, and they were truly relieved. 'I very happy' was the saying of the day.

"A week later, another crisis -- a cockroach, rat-infested apartment. How do you explain to new Canadians that there are places in which they can't

live? Well, you be honest and admit you made a mistake. Eventually, we moved Danh and Nu into a suitable apartment, leaving the girls in the original apartment.

"Jobs -- what a self-defeating process that is. However, we found a sympathetic fellow churchman who was prepared to give Danh a chance. That makes this experience rewarding -- knowing that there are concerned, humanistic employers in this mechanized world. Danh seems happy with his job, and we hope the employer is equally happy.

"Nu, whom I thought was going to be our problem, has blossomed beautifully in these two months. Her English is improving in leaps and bounds. We have progressed through ups and downs to what is the beginning of a friendship.

"They laugh easily at us and themselves. Their demands are nil, anything we do they appreciate. This has been an experience I would recommend to anyone. They will not be like us ever, probably, so you have to be free to let them be themselves, but you can get so much out of working with them. It is an experience that shouldn't be missed."

Some months later, in the summer of 1979, Helen wrote, "Our commitment to the Vietnamese project has grown considerably since the first part of our family arrived last November. We now have 18 people we are sponsoring and three we are co-sponsoring.

"Our own family is settling into Canadian living very well. Eight of the young people and one of the married women are still in English classes. Our eldest girl and five of the men are working steadily. Two of the girls are awaiting a call to work and one girl is working part-time...

"They have become, by nature of our sponsorship, part of our church family, but we have also become their family. They share their hopes, aspirations, frustrations and anxieties with us, and let us share their celebrations. Our lives have been enriched by this experience as, I'm sure, have theirs."

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - November 15, 1979

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>		
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	14,979	Government-sponsored	10,043	53.2
Kampuchea	702	Group-sponsored	8,221	43.5
Laos	2,485	Relative-sponsored	615	3.3
Others**	713			
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	18,879		18,879	100.00

Estimated Arrivals November 15 - December 31, 1979* 4,329

GRAND TOTAL 23,208

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of November 15, 1979

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	2,058	10.90
Alberta	2,533	13.42
Saskatchewan	1,003	5.31
Manitoba	1,037	5.49
Ontario	7,141	37.83
Quebec	4,266	22.60
New Brunswick	310	1.64
Nova Scotia	249	1.32
Prince Edward Island	82	.43
Newfoundland	134	.71
Yukon/Northwest Territories	66	.35
TOTAL	18,879	100.00

=====

* based on projected landing figures

** other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of November 29, 1979

Sponsorships

4,963

Persons Sponsored

26,796

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
As of	<u>Nov. 29</u>	<u>Nov. 23</u>	<u>Nov. 29</u>	<u>Nov. 23</u>
British Columbia	636	620	3,430	3,355
Alberta	480	473	2,722	2,679
Saskatchewan	218	208	1,267	1,213
Manitoba	365	355	1,860	1,798
Ontario	2,331	2,287	12,748	12,540
Quebec*	706	621	3,563	3,135
New Brunswick	81	79	461	451
Nova Scotia	88	74	451	375
Prince Edward Island	17	17	101	101
Newfoundland	30	30	160	160
Yukon	8	8	14	14
Northwest Territories	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
TOTAL	4,963	4,775	26,796	25,840

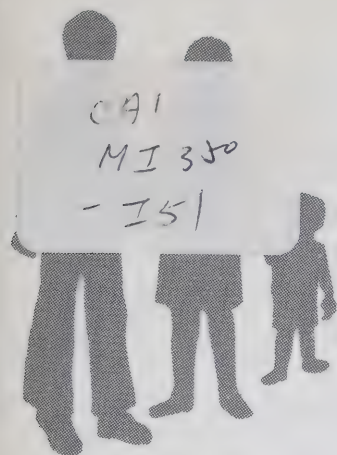
* includes 2,455 refugees sponsored by 491 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

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NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9

Vol. II, No. 1

January 24, 1980

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced that the 50,000 refugees Canada undertook to bring to this country during 1979-80 should all be in Canada by the end of October 1980.

"We do not yet know how many of these refugees will be privately-sponsored or how many will enter Canada under government sponsorship," Mr. Atkey said. "This will depend on how many private sponsorship applications we receive."

"The unprecedented response from voluntary groups plus the streamlined selection and processing system abroad are making it possible to complete the program two months ahead of schedule," said the Minister. Charter flights and regular airline flights will transport an estimated 27,000 refugees to Canada in a ten-month period.

"We will be able to complete all major aspects of this movement before the onset of next winter," said Mr. Atkey. "I believe this will materially assist groups in carrying out the settlement of these people much more rapidly than we had anticipated."

As of December 31, 1979, over 23,000 refugees had arrived since the program started a year ago, and by mid-January Canada had passed the halfway mark in the program.

During 1980, 10,800 refugees will come from staging camps in Thailand, 8,600 from Singapore (refugees selected in Indonesia), 4,600 from Hong Kong and 2,800 from Malaysia. Of the 26,800 arrivals this year, 15,900 are destined for settlement in Eastern Canada and 10,900 for Western Canada.

Reviewing developments which led in December 1979 to new arrangements for dealing with the country's response to the refugee problem in Southeast Asia, Mr. Atkey said Canadians can be proud of their commitments in terms of both refugee resettlement and relief aid abroad.

"Our resettlement program represents the largest assistance effort per capita of any country of resettlement," said the Minister. "It is a very dynamic program because the challenging proposal put to the voluntary sector in July 1979 to reach the target of 50,000 required private groups, to sponsor 21,000 refugees."

"The response was, as everyone knows, far beyond anyone's expectations to the point where, by the end of November, private sponsorships had already gone past the original target of 21,000, and it was clear that many other Canadian groups wished to assist Indochinese refugees in this very personal way," he added. "At the same time, I felt that 50,000 should remain the overall target for 1979-80. This was based on careful, personal consultations I conducted with all ten provinces, as well as with Members of Parliament and my Cabinet colleagues.

"The question the government faced, therefore, was: should the voluntary groups be allowed to go above 21,000?" said Mr. Atkey. "I believe that our decision to allow them to go above that figure was the correct one, because the voluntary groups wanted the opportunity to assist and the refugees, in turn, would benefit from their help."

In December, Mr. Atkey met with representatives of a broad range of agencies involved with refugee sponsorship in all ten provinces to explain to them the background of the government's decision and to discuss its implications for them.

"As a result of the meeting and subsequent detailed discussions between immigration officials and individual agencies, I am considering the provision of financial assistance to those agencies with a demonstrated need. This reflects our recognition of the increased responsibilities being assumed by voluntary groups as a result of increased sponsorship activities," he said. Mr Atkey stated that he hopes to make an announcement on this matter in the near future.

Mr. Atkey noted that several questions have arisen over the possible resettlement of Kampuchean refugees. He said that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and all countries involved in the refugee program in Southeast Asia are of the opinion that resettlement in third countries does not represent the most appropriate solution for the several hundred thousand people who recently fled into Thailand from Kampuchea.

It is generally believed that, in order to preserve the Kampuchean culture and identity, these people should be kept together pending improved conditions which would allow them to return to their native country, said Mr. Atkey. "The international community has, therefore, launched a major relief effort to provide food and emergency medical assistance, to which Canada has pledged \$15 million to help alleviate this tragic situation."

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Cardinal Léger Tours Refugee Camps

Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger, co-chairman of the Canadian Foundation for Refugees, returned in mid-December from an eight-day tour of the refugee camps in Thailand. The cardinal, who went to see if conditions in the camps were really as grim as reported, said, "You come out of there dumbfounded. The suffering could not be more profound."

Accompanied by representatives from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the International Red Cross, Cardinal Léger visited a Cambodian refugee camp in Aranyaprathet and the new holding centre in Khao I Dang, as well as an orphanage in Pattaya.

The orphanage, which is unique in Thailand, was established six years ago by Reverend Brian Brennan. It provides a home for abandoned Thai and Cambodian children. The day the cardinal visited, he spoke with 32 Cambodian orphans who had just arrived. Watching the children, who have lost both parents and country, the cardinal said, "There is no room for children in a world of politics, the world's a very sad place right now."

Before returning to Canada, Cardinal Léger met with various government, church and UN officials and dined with the King and Queen of Thailand.

Health Status of the Southeast Asian Refugees -- A Perspective

The following article by Dr. J.S. Keystone, Director of the Tropical Disease Unit at Toronto General Hospital, originally appeared in the Ontario region's refugee newsletter. The article provides a comprehensive perspective of the health of Southeast Asian refugees resettling in Canada, and we present it here in its entirety for your information.

Since the federal government made its decision, in July 1979, to accept up to 50,000 Southeast Asian refugees, much concern and considerable apprehension has been expressed about the health of the refugees and the risks they might pose to Canadians. The majority of these refugees will be educated, middle-class ethnic Chinese who have lived in urban areas. Most of them have not come directly from Vietnam, but have spent a great deal of time in refugee camps in Southeast Asia. Because of overcrowding and poor sanitation in these camps, they have been exposed to a variety of

infectious agents. This exposure has set the "boat people" apart from the usual immigrant groups which have entered Canada in recent years. Their influx has given rise to three immediate questions:

1. What risks do they pose to the health of Canadians, particularly to sponsoring families?
2. Do they need a medical screening on arrival?
3. What medical problems can we anticipate?

1. What Risks do These Immigrants Pose to the Health of Canadians?

Southeast Asian refugees pose little threat to the health of Canadians for several reasons.

For transmission to occur, most 'exotic' tropical diseases require poor sanitation, overcrowded conditions and a year-round warm climate. We, in Canada, lack these conditions and do not have the insect and snail hosts needed for transmission of certain parasites. Thus, the refugees are not likely to infect Canadians even when they are living in our homes.

Concern has been expressed publicly about the incidence of Hepatitis 'B'. It is important to realize that since 1971, Canada has received 40-80,000 immigrants each year from the areas of the developing world with the same prevalence of Hepatitis B as that in Southeast Asia. In spite of this, no outbreaks of Hepatitis B or other significant public health problems have been encountered.

Between 10 and 15 per cent of the refugees will be carriers of the Hepatitis B virus compared to approximately 0.2% in the Canadian population.

Hepatitis B virus is excreted in secretions (tears, saliva, semen, etc.), but not in the stool of infected carriers. A carrier has the virus in the blood stream but no symptoms.

This is not a highly infectious virus and prolonged close contact is necessary for transmission. One should take care to not let the secretions of a carrier come in contact with cuts, abrasions or the eyes of other people. Good hygiene, hand washing, etc., is effective in controlling spread. Common household practices, such as periodic routine scrubbing with soap or detergent and water and disinfecting of surfaces (bathroom in particular) with a one per cent solution of Javex is helpful. Toilet articles, particularly toothbrushes and shaving equipment should not be shared. Thorough dishwashing with hot soapy water and/or an electric dishwasher and routine laundering of clothes are adequate precautions. Transmission is unlikely to occur from carriers employed as food handlers or as hospital personnel, or from use of swimming pools, toilet facilities, drinking fountains, restaurants or other public facilities.

If the disease should develop in a family member, it is usually not serious and the symptoms are mild.

Spread of the virus to family members has been documented in only two small studies recently reported in the medical literature. Transmission occurred when very young Vietnamese orphans lived in extremely close contact

with their adopting families for up to six years. This degree of person-to-person contact is unlikely to occur between refugee families and their Canadian sponsors, or even between the unaccompanied minors and their Canadian guardian families.

Prior identification of Hepatitis B carriers would not be likely to reduce virus transmission except in two instances:

- i) Where a carrier is pregnant, the newborn child can be protected by receiving Hepatitis B hyperimmune globulin.
- ii) Where a carrier requires dental or surgical care, the dental and medical personnel can be protected by using masks and gloves. Since there is no treatment available to eliminate the carrier state, mass screening for Hepatitis B has little relevance from a public health point-of-view.

2. Do the Refugees Need a Medical Screening on Arrival in Canada?

The overseas medical assessment of Southeast Asian refugees is the same as that for other immigrants coming from the developing world. Potential immigrants to Canada are moved from the main refugee camps to transit camps in Southeast Asia where the processing and medical examinations take place. They remain in these camps for an average of three weeks before being transported to Canada. The immigration screening includes a history and physical examination, blood test for syphilis and a stool examination for intestinal parasites. When the refugees arrive at the staging areas in Canada (Griesbach, Alberta and Longue Pointe, Quebec), they will be examined, and treated where necessary, for skin parasites such as scabies and lice and offered a single dose of oral polio vaccine.

In view of the above, it is not essential for refugees to be 'screened' again on arrival at their final destination in Canada. Naturally, since we are also concerned about preventive medicine, these refugees should be encouraged to use the health services available in the community. For example, a dental evaluation should be obtained, and where necessary, an immunization program initiated. A physician caring for a refugee family would most likely wish to get to know his/her prospective patients in the same way that one would welcome any new patient into one's practice. This initial contact might include a history and physical examination as well as a number of baseline blood, urine and stool tests. An approach to this examination of Southeast Asian refugees was recently published in the August 1979 edition of "Ontario Medical Review."

3. What Medical Problems Can We Anticipate?

The majority of Southeast Asian refugees arriving in Canada will be in good health. There are, however, five potential problem areas which may require medical attention:

- i) Skin disorders such as lice, scabies and, rarely, leprosy. Most of the leprosy in Southeast Asia is of the variety which is not considered to be contagious.
- ii) Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis which has the potential for relapse at a later date.
- iii) Intestinal infections with parasitic, bacterial or viral organisms which may occasionally be transmitted to close contacts.
- iv) Nutritional disorders such as milk intolerance, which is seen in up to 90% of Southeast Asians. Malnutrition does not appear to be a problem among refugees selected for settlement in Canada, though this is certainly a problem in some of the camps.

- v) Psychological problems caused by stress in adjustment, culture shock and fatigue.

Let me reiterate that the medical problems mentioned above are not unique to the Southeast Asians. These conditions are found to the same extent in most immigrants arriving from the developing world. Considering the fact that until recently, Canada has accepted annually more immigrants from the third world than are currently being admitted from Southeast Asia, concern about health risks should be minimal.

Undoubtedly, some Southeast Asian refugees will be importing diseases with which Ontario physicians will have had little previous experience. In this regard, the Canadian Society for Tropical Medicine and International Health and the Ontario Medical Association have recently pledged their full support by providing consultants who will be available to assist local physicians in the management of unfamiliar problems which might arise in the process of caring for refugee families. Although we need a heightened awareness, we need not be overly concerned about the importation of exotic infections from Southeast Asia, since actual disease will be uncommon and transmission to Canadians rare. It is this perspective which should determine our attitude towards the health of the refugees and the risks they might pose to Canadians.

Americans Praise Canadian Enthusiasm

The American Public Welfare Association says it finds a "high degree of enthusiasm and personal motivation" on the part of voluntary

groups in Canada and the staff of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in the resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees.

In the second of a two-part feature on Canada's refugee program, the association uses the heading "Climate of Welcome" to describe the atmosphere in carrying out the program in Canada. In its first feature, reported in our newsletter of November 29, 1979, the U.S. association wrote that Canada's resettlement record has gained international respect and attention.

The association notes in the second feature that "the domestic end of the program" is well underway with 5,000 refugees currently arriving each month. It notes concern in some quarters over how the influx of refugees will affect existing social services, adding that the answer to these questions will come in the future, when it can be seen how quickly Southeast Asian refugees adapt to Canadian life.

"Because of the unique features of Canada's resettlement efforts and the climate of co-operation between the provinces and the federal government, other countries will watch with interest to see just how successful this new program is," says the association.

Language Teachers Offer More Than Words

One of the most essential tools that refugees need in order to integrate successfully into Canadian life is the ability to communicate with other Canadians.

"Basically, teaching English to Southeast Asian refugees is no different from teaching any other immigrant to Canada," says Ada Nanning, a language instructor at the Alberta Vocational Centre in Edmonton. "Aside from the different sound and structure of the language, which would give Spanish-speaking immigrants a slight edge over the Southeast Asians, all immigrants find learning English to be hard work, at times overwhelming and frustrating."

The job of the teachers, however, goes far beyond language teaching. They find themselves acting in a number of roles to help immigrants adapt to Canadian life. The instructor often becomes the trusted contact between the student and landlords, employers and institutions, says Virginia Sauvé. "If a phone bill is not understood or a landlord seems to be asking for more money, we seem to get involved."

Because instructors are so readily available for information, advice and support at a time when immigrants feel vulnerable, the students often keep in touch long after their courses are completed.

Money Raised in Quebec for Cambodian Refugees

Credit unions and caisses populaires across the province of Quebec raised almost three-quarters of a million dollars for the Quebec-Cambodian Help Fund last November during a two-week campaign co-ordinated by Alfred Rouleau, president of the "Mouvement Desjardins" co-operative.

Donations totalled \$719,000 when Quebec Immigration Minister Jacques Couture was called upon to announce results of the campaign in early December, and organizers expect late returns to bring the fund to over \$1,000,000.

The money raised is ear-marked for the International Red Cross, which is responsible for forwarding and distributing medicine and food to Cambodian refugees stationed mostly along the Cambodian-Thailand border.

Canadian Catholic Organization for Peace and Development

Rene Lacoste, a program director of the Canadian Catholic Organization for Peace and Development, went to Cambodia last month armed with 37 tons of vitamins, antibiotics and sugar -- the basic weapons needed to fight malnutrition. The organization has been working with 13 other international groups to provide relief to Cambodia. Since September, they have donated supplies worth \$225,000 (including \$150,000 from CIDA).

The Organization for Peace and Development is continuing its aid to Cambodia through a public fund-raising campaign which had collected \$100,000 by mid-December. Information about donations can be obtained at the organization's office at 2111 Centre St., Montreal, Quebec, or by phoning (514) 932-5136.

Toronto Interagency Project

Seven agencies and organizations in Toronto have joined together to co-ordinate services and program planning for refugees from Southeast Asia. The seven social service agencies are: Action Committee for Refugees in Southeast Asia, Chinese Interpreters and Information Services, Eastview

Neighbourhood Community Centre, Immigrant Women's Centre, St. Stephen's Community House, University Settlement House and Woodgreen Community Centre.

Organizers say interagency co-operation will facilitate the delivery and quality of services to the refugees. The project involves two programs: Orientation and Volunteer Development. Among its services, the Toronto Interagency Project provides volunteer interpreters to promote better understanding and communication between Southeast Asian refugees and their sponsoring groups.

A Community in Action

Last October, St. Jérôme, Quebec, welcomed some 60 Southeast Asian refugees, triggering an extensive assistance movement in the local population.

Upon arrival, the Vietnamese were lodged in a hotel where the staff made them feel very welcome. Residents of St. Jérôme were extremely generous, offering them clothing, furniture and household articles. The surplus of clothing and furniture will be redistributed in the parishes which will be receiving Cambodian families in a few months.

Several initiatives were taken by the community to welcome refugees. A diocesan committee for the sponsoring of refugees was set up by the Archdiocese of St. Jérôme. The city of St. Jérôme and the CEGEP have offered their sports facilities free of charge, and the Vietnamese have had the opportunity to attend the cinema and a hockey game for free.

High school students have organized basketball games and evenings for the young refugees, thus creating strong bonds of friendship. And as another example of assistance, unemployed nurses are offering their professional services.

The Vietnamese, delighted with all the attention and care, in turn prepared a delicious Vietnamese meal for members of the welcoming committee, the mayor of St. Jérôme, the director of the Canada Employment Centre, journalists and the staff of the hotel where they were first welcomed.

Residents of St. Jérôme feel that the satisfaction of contributing to the happiness of the Vietnamese gives a new dimension and meaning to their daily lives.

Czech Refugee Remembers

The resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees in Canada has brought back memories for Canadians who entered the country during refugee movements of past years. One such family, Paul Calda, currently Halifax city manager, his wife Jirina, and son Daniel, came to Canada from Czechoslovakia in late September 1968.

The Caldas settled in quickly. They all took English language training, and by the end of October Mr. Calda, a civil engineer, had found a job with the city as an engineering assistant.

"The work wasn't foreign to me," said Mr. Calda, "but the language was difficult since I had no technical vocabulary. It's one thing to speak

socially, but quite another to deal with proper engineering terms. I had to do many things practically overnight, like forgetting the metric system, but when you have to do it, you do it. It's like learning to swim by being thrown into the water. With a bit of coaching from the side, you learn.

"Things were difficult for us at first, because things were so different," said Mr. Calda. "But I know it must be even harder for the Vietnamese people, because their culture has so little in common with that of Canadians."

IN THE NEWS

New York - The Canadian government has increased its contribution to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees' 1980 budget by 12.5 per cent. Canadian delegate Dr. Julie Loranger told the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the UN General Assembly that the contribution, subject to parliamentary approval, would be increased to \$2.25 million.

Geneva - French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, speaking in Geneva after receiving the 1979 Nansen Award from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul Hartling, called for the resettlement of refugees in the same area of the world as their home countries. "If world solidarity is to play a role in helping distressed regions, it is unacceptable that populations wander from one continent to another in search of a country to receive them," he said. The award was given to the President in recognition of France's contribution in resettling more than one million refugees since the end of the Second World War.

Montreal - Patricia Harris, United States Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told a mid-November conference of North American Jewish Federations that Canada is the world leader in taking refugees from Southeast Asia. "Per capita," she said, "Canada has accepted more refugees than any other nation. However, more has to be done to end the new holocaust and ease the plight of the refugees."

Toronto - The University of Toronto's Community Relations Office has produced brochures in Chinese and Vietnamese outlining courses of study available, admission requirements and costs, as well as some general information about cultural and recreational activities open to the public. The university has also established an advisory committee to deal with all matters relating to the admission of Southeast Asian refugees.

Montreal - In mid-December, the Quebec Committee to Aid Southeast Asian Refugees gave \$75,000 to two organizations assisting Cambodian refugees. The committee contributed \$50,000 to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to help establish an emergency water supply at a refugee holding centre. The remaining \$25,000 was presented to the Quebec-Cambodia Solidarity Fund to send medical supplies to Cambodia through the Canadian Red Cross.

Hamilton - A three-hour orientation program, organized by Operation Lifeline and sponsored by Hamilton Interpretation and Translation Services, was held in mid-November to welcome newly-arrived government- and privately-sponsored refugees. The program, attended by some 350 refugees, was conducted

in Vietnamese and Chinese and focussed on life in Canada. Entertainment was provided by singing and dancing groups from the Chinese Cultural Association, a Hamilton Vietnamese-Chinese singing group, and various Southeast Asian performing artists from Toronto.

Montreal - B'Nai B'Rith, one of many organizations helping Southeast Asians settling in Quebec, has established a clothing bank in Montreal to collect and distribute clothes to newly-arrived refugees. A brochure outlining the service is available in six languages -- French, English, Cambodian, Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese -- from the Canada Employment Centre's counselling and placement of immigrants section at the Alexis Nihon Plaza. By mid-November, James Bay employees had sent three-quarters of a ton of clothing, the Canadian Red Cross had promised to send some 500 tons, and donations had been received from hundreds of individual citizens.

Hauterive - A committee, Fraternité d'aide Manicouagan pour Indochinois (F.A.M.I.), has been established in this Quebec region to co-ordinate the welcoming of Southeast Asian refugees. The group encourages private sponsorship and helps sponsorship groups, if necessary, by providing human and professional resources. Since August of 1979, nine sponsorship groups have been formed and they will welcome about 50 refugees in the months ahead. Four Cambodian refugees arrived in November.

Toronto - The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation has budgeted \$30,000 in matching funds to help Southeast Asian refugees who settle in Ontario. Operation Open Arms, the teachers' provincial co-ordinating

task force, is encouraging sponsorship, helping to purchase clothing and other materials, and is making available information on teaching English as a second language. And the efforts of individual faculties go even further. In Windsor, for example, teachers are helping to pay for the dental bills of newly-arrived refugees.

Ottawa - Five Southeast Asian journalists recently made a familiarization tour of Canada at the invitation of External Affairs. They were able to visit the refugee staging centre at Griesbach during their stopover in Edmonton. The five journalists were Miss M. Thomas from "Business Time" (Singapore), Miss P. Summondiss from "Bangkok Post" (Bangkok), Mr. B.T. Lara from "Bulletin Today" (Manila), Mr. H. Komar from "Tempo Magazine" (Jakarta) and Mr. C. Chan from "Malaysian Business Time" (Kuala Lumpur).

The Canadian Foundation for Refugees has moved to new quarters in Suite 200, Tower A, Vanier Towers, 333 River Road, Vanier, Ontario. The new telephone number is (613) 993-9833.

Correspondence or donations by cheque or money order should continue to be addressed to P.O. Box 50,000, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9G9.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1 - December 21, 1979Country of BirthNumber

Vietnam 18,390
 Kampuchea 966
 Laos 3,243
 Others** 984

TOTAL 23,583

Source of SponsorshipNumber

Government-sponsored 11,058
 Group-sponsored 11,779
 Relative-sponsored 746

23,583

% of Total

46.9
 49.9
 3.2

100.0

Estimated Arrivals, January 1 - January 31, 1980*

4,800

GRAND TOTAL

28,383

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of December 21, 1979Number

British Columbia
 Alberta
 Saskatchewan
 Manitoba
 Ontario
 Quebec
 New Brunswick
 Nova Scotia
 Prince Edward Island
 Newfoundland
 Yukon/Northwest Territories

2,532
 3,164
 1,273
 1,408
 9,044
 5,109
 367
 344
 93
 175
 74

% of Total

10.74
 13.42
 5.40
 5.97
 38.35
 21.66
 1.56
 1.46
 .39
 .74
 .31

TOTAL

23,583

100.0

* based on projected landing figures

** other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of January 18, 1980

Sponsorships

5,766

Persons Sponsored

31,963

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

As of	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
	<u>Jan. 18</u>	<u>Jan. 11</u>	<u>Jan. 18</u>	<u>Jan. 11</u>
British Columbia	718	701	3,998	3,910
Alberta	592	586	3,572	3,536
Saskatchewan	255	250	1,530	1,503
Manitoba	402	401	2,096	2,092
Ontario	2,618	2,564	14,694	14,436
Quebec*	893	835	4,550	4,256
New Brunswick	103	98	608	577
Nova Scotia	118	102	541	438
Prince Edward Island	19	18	110	106
Newfoundland	36	36	201	201
Yukon	8	8	38	38
Northwest Territories	4	4	25	25
TOTAL	5,766	5,603	31,963	31,118

* Includes 3,030 refugees sponsored by 606 groups under the provincial sponsorship program

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the Newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit, in Hull at (819) 994-6313. To make changes in the mailing list, please correct and return your address label to Public Affairs Division, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0J9.

* * * * *

Media enquiries should be directed to (819) 994-6296

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey invited representatives of several refugee sponsorship and aid groups to a breakfast meeting in Ottawa, December 5, 1979 to discuss the future of the Indochinese Refugee Program.

Those in attendance were:

British Columbia

Dr. K.C. Li
Strathcona Community Care Team
Vancouver

Mr. Wade Stoneman
Past President, Immigrant Services
Vancouver

Alberta

Mr. Sean Ward
Learner's Centre
Lethbridge

Father Stephen Molnar
Roman Catholic Diocese of Calgary
Calgary

Ms. Ruth Groberman
Community Aid to Refugees Today
Edmonton

Miss Alice Colak
Catholic Immigration Service
Edmonton

Saskatchewan

Mr. Rolando Ramirez
Roman Catholic Diocese
Regina

Reverend Lloyd Barbour
Knox Metropolitan United Church
Regina

Manitoba

Mr. Jerry Keil
Canadian World Lutheran Relief
Winnipeg

Mr. John Wieler
Mennonite Central Committee
in Canada
Winnipeg

Dr. Joseph N. Du
Winnipeg Clinic

Ontario

Mr. Joseph Wong
Vice Chairman of the Board
Operation Lifeline
Toronto

Ms. Wendy Schlew
Operation Lifeline
Toronto

Ms. Patricia Fitz-Turner
Operation Lifeline
Toronto

Reverend A. Van Eek
Council of Christian
Reformed Churches in Canada
Waterdown

Mr. Donald C. MacDonald
Secretary, Administrative Council
Presbyterian Church
Don Mills

M. Henry Davis
President, National Council of
YMCAs in Canada
Toronto

T. Rév. William Robinson
Anglican Diocese
Ottawa

S.E. Monseigneur J.A. Plourde
Roman Catholic Archdiocese
Ottawa

M. Bruce Carson
Chairman of the Board
Project 4000

M. Michael Lubbock
Deputy
Project 4000
Ottawa

Rév. Bill Fraser
Seventh Day Adventist Church
Ottawa

Mlle Linda Durno
(on behalf of William Newall)
World Vision of Canada
Mississauga

Rév. W. Clarke MacDonald
Deputy Secretary
United Church in Canada
Toronto

Rév. Oshiro
(Alternate for Rév. Dr. Ronald Watts)
The Baptist Convention of Ontario
and Quebec
Toronto

Maire Marian Dewar
Mayor of Ottawa

Québec

M. Mario Paquet
Archevêque de Montréal

Mme Françoise de Broin
Y.M.C.A. Montréal

Mme Lise Gaudet
Centre International et
Multiculturel de l'Estrie
Sherbrooke

M. Lionel Poulin
Maire, Beauce, P.Q.

Soeur Lucille Levesque
Nicolet, P.Q.

Mme Monica Tang
Chinese Families Association
Montréal

Mme Joanne Cohen
Board of Directors
Comité Québec d'Aide au Réfugiés
du Sud-Est Asiatique

Nouveau-Brunswick

M. Alex Chan
Saint John Refugee Aid Association

Nouvelle-Ecosse

M. A. Leventhal
Halifax

Terre-Neuve

Dr Choy L. Hew
Friends of Refugees
St. John's

Ile-du-Prince-Edouard

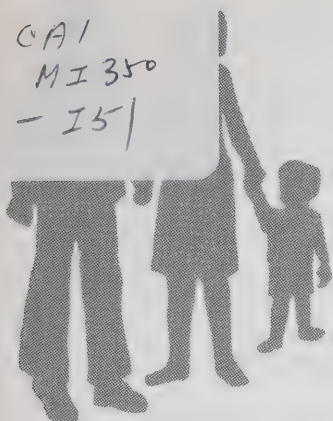
M. W. Bruce Garrity
St. Pius X Parish
Charlottetown

NEWSLETTER

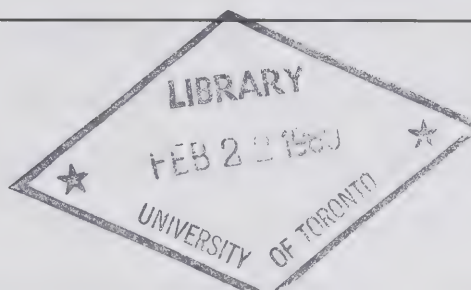
INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

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Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9



Vol. II, No. 2

February 14, 1980

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced the availability of \$1,310,000 to support and strengthen the work of voluntary, non-profit organizations involved in the adaptation and integration of Indochinese refugees resettling in Canada.

"Effective immediately, the federal government is making \$710,000 available for grants to those groups which are primarily engaged in establishing links between Indochinese refugees and the voluntary sector of the community," said the Minister. "They are key elements in the organization and co-ordination of refugee assistance."

The money will assist in meeting administrative costs associated with the activities of the organizations concerned.

"Survival of these groups is essential to the identification and co-ordination of the full range of voluntary services available in the communities and the many direct-assistance agencies involved," Mr. Atkey said. "We have designed this new effort to meet this need."

The \$710,000 for the grants program will be complemented by \$600,000 that is being made available to other groups and organizations through the already existing Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) which is utilized for the purchase of services to immigrants, including refugees. These services include interpretation and counselling.

Organizations seeking ISAP assistance must be incorporated and enter into formal contracts with the government to provide specific services to individual immigrants and refugees. Currently, about 80 organizations at the community level have entered into such agreements.

Typically, these organizations are geared to provide immigrants with interpretation and translation services. They may provide escort services when immigrants seek assistance from government or local agencies or in seeking employment. The groups are directly concerned with the orientation of immigrants to their new communities and surroundings. They provide the "bridge" between the immigrant and the community services available to all Canadians. Their funds are used for the direct purchase or provision of services, rather than in administrative or co-ordinating costs.

The changes now in effect will make funds more easily available through ISAP to some non-profit groups which have contractual agreements with the federal government to provide specific services to individual immigrants, and to other agencies who meet ISAP requirements.

These services must not duplicate those provided by the federal government, nor those of other levels of government or private organizations operating within the community.

The \$710,000 in grants will help defray the administrative costs of the non-profit organizations which are not now receiving financial assistance through ISAP and are not party to a formal refugee sponsorship agreement with the government.

The grants program will be aimed at goals different from those under ISAP. Organizations which are concerned with the co-ordination and focussing of efforts, for example, work with other community groups and are not directly involved in providing assistance to individual immigrants or refugees. Their activities involve a high degree of administrative and co-ordinating costs which, heretofore, have not been eligible for grants.

"In allocating funds across Canada, consideration will be given to the distribution of refugees by province and territory as well as the refugee population served by the applicant organizations. The administrative budgets of these organizations in relation to their current activities and other sources of revenue will also be examined," Mr. Atkey said.

The provision of financial grants to the various co-ordinating agencies and organizations throughout Canada will continue to the end of the 1980-81 fiscal year.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Mistakes Happen

Employment and Immigration Canada has inadvertently mailed out some 728 Transportation Loan repayment notices to refugees in care of their sponsors.

Recipients of these notices should ignore them until they receive another letter from the Commission explaining the repayment procedure and the steps they should follow. This second letter is the one which is routinely sent to all refugees about a month after their arrival in Canada, and is the one which should have been sent to the 728 individuals.

The routine letter initiates the repayment process. It sets up a proposed repayment schedule as previously agreed to by the refugee and the CEIC. It advises the refugee to contact the CEIC if the schedule is not realistic. Repayment of transportation loans is flexible, depending on individual circumstances. The money repaid is returned to the Transportation Loan Fund and is used again for loans to other refugees.

Resettlement of Disadvantaged Refugees in Canada

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has started discussions with the provinces and with organizations which have

signed master agreements on sponsorship and joint assistance to develop a program to settle disadvantaged Indochinese refugees in Canada.

The joint assistance program reflects the desire of major Canadian churches and voluntary groups to accept an even broader cross-section of refugees. Under the program, sponsoring groups would participate with the CEIC in facilitating the admission and resettlement of refugees who require more than a normal level of assistance in order to become self-sufficient.

A working paper outlining the program is being distributed to the national groups and the provinces. The initial form of the program may be subject to modification after experience has been gained with joint assistance.

A Day at Sakeo Refugee Camp

Marc Landry, Counsellor (Development) at the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok, was one of 12 Canadians who went to Sakeo refugee camp in Thailand last October in response to an appeal by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees for volunteer workers. Even though Sakeo was never representative of other refugee camps in Thailand, and while the situation there has since improved, it was the scene of a dramatic human story which Mr. Landry tells here in his own words.

The camp area is in a semi-forested region of eastern Thailand, away from farms and villages and devoid of all the necessary basic infrastructure to facilitate the establishment of a human settlement in a hurry, as the situation demanded. No water, electricity, food supply, telephone service or latrines, let alone hospital facilities, existed.

Within two days 12,000 to 15,000 Khmers were transported to the area: the result was complete havoc.

The UNHCR did not have the staff and labourers to clear the land, put up emergency tents, and set up a hospital for the busloads of refugees arriving by the hour. Hence, the UNHCR made a general appeal to embassies to send volunteers immediately and continually to do the necessary tasks.

Most of the Canadian group travelled in private cars at their own expense. After two-and-a-half hours we arrived at the entrance to the camp, parked on the side of the highway and commenced walking down the single-lane dirt road leading to the camp itself. It had been raining quite heavily and so the going was rough and sticky, for most of the volunteers that day were not wearing high rubber boots.

At the sole entrance to the camp compound, which was surrounded by barbed wire, the sight was appalling. A tractor/bulldozer had cleared a considerable amount of grass, bushes and trees so that the sub-soil lay visible inside the camp. There were no roads, and in the low spots water had accumulated.

Straight ahead was the food distribution area which consisted of baskets of fish alongside some vegetables, arranged in such a way that about eight lines of refugees could be given food at the same time. At 10:30 a.m., lines had already formed of refugees of all ages -- mothers with breast-feeding babies, the crippled and the blind (in one case the cripple leading the blind, who would carry the cripple's meagre belongings and food). Many, but not all, were undernourished.

The UNHCR field officer instructed us that some workers were required to erect hospital tents, others to assist doctors and nurses in the hospital area, and still others to distribute food at the food lines. Three of us from the Canadian contingent proceeded to the hospital area to the right of the entrance and some distance across a newly-cleared field.

It was 11:00 a.m. when we arrived there. The rain had stopped, the sun came out and everything started steaming as we walked through puddles and in mud four to six inches deep, surveying the area in our soaking wet clothes. We came upon two large emergency tents partly erected. A metal 'A' frame roof had been set up the previous day and tarpaulin hastily placed over the frames to give some protection to the 50 or so patients resting underneath.

While under normal circumstances, erecting tents is, or can be, a relatively simple task, the conditions under which we worked made the task almost unbearable. Directly under the tarps we were securing lay seriously sick people in various stages of stupor and suffering. The young as well as the aged were in all cases lethargic, apathetic and appeared to have given up the will to live. All were too weak to move, and even when we made signs to request them to change position if they were too close to the edge of the roof frame where we worked, they would simply stare into space and remain in their state of mindlessness.

For the first hour or so it was not possible to fully comprehend the reality of things around us. I found I could only function by making every effort to concentrate on the most menial activities, such as tying knots,

and by talking and encouraging my co-workers, who included an American and a Belgian.

Gradually the reality sank in and, eventually, I could stomach the horrible situation these sick people were in. They lay on thin, small bamboo mats placed at random directly over the muddy soil. As it had been raining, mud oozed through the weaving and permeated the clothing and blankets, if any, of everyone. There were no drainage ditches around or in the tents and thus, water accumulated under human bodies too weak to help themselves.

One doctor and several nurses or assistants provided all the medical care to the sick under the two tents. They themselves were mud splattered, as we soon became, while working. Those patients who attempted to eat more often than not vomited within 20 minutes. Those who could not eat did not move and appeared to sleep for a large part of the time. Some were fed intravenously if too frail to be fed otherwise.

While the mud did not help things for these poor unfortunates, it did enable us to drive in the tent spikes much more easily. The mud also helped to get rid of excrements of all kinds in and near the hospital tents: with the heel of one's boot, it was possible to dig a hole sufficiently deep to bury the excrement.

Around 3:30 p.m. we had progressed to the point where the roofing was completed and we were ready to lift the covered 'A' frame roof onto

steel vertical supports. I managed to get the field officer to release temporarily 20 workers, all local Thai women, to assist us.

At the proper moment, I.V. tubes were disconnected from the sick and within five minutes we had the roofing propped up, the verticals sinking slightly in the mud to ensure stability of the entire structure. Water had accumulated in canvas pockets in the roofing and came tumbling down making a mess of things for a small group. But, at least, they now had a more suitable permanent structure to live under.

There were visitors that day in the hospital area, but no one stayed very long nor spoke. Ambassadors, nuns, diplomats and journalists came and went, grim expressions on their faces. One Arab diplomat wished me "a blessing of God" for what we were doing.

As we left the compound at 7:00 p.m., I heard the cry of a new-born baby. I managed a smile but could not help but think of the irony of being born under such circumstances during the Year of the Child.

Canadian Citizenship

The immediate concerns of sponsor groups focus on the survival needs of refugees -- housing, employment, schooling for the children, and so on.

In comparison, citizenship may seem a rather distant, abstract goal, but it is closely tied to those first years of adjusting to our way

of life, learning the language, becoming familiar with our culture and our social and political institutions. Indeed, preparation for citizenship begins informally long before a person decides to apply to become a Canadian.

If sponsors are asked questions on citizenship, they should mention these two factors first:

Residence - The adult applicant for citizenship must have lived in Canada for three years as a permanent resident (landed immigrant). These three years can be accumulated over a four-year period immediately prior to applying for citizenship.

Knowledge of one of the official languages - The applicant must have an adequate knowledge of English or French. "Adequate" means being able to make oneself understood in the surrounding community, in a basic and practical manner, when using English or French.

People who lack this level of fluency will not really feel at home in their community, and will not be able to "get along" in day-to-day activities. For these reasons, as well as to qualify for citizenship, the new arrival who speaks neither official language should be encouraged and helped to study English or French as soon as possible.

As prospective citizens get closer to the time of applying, they should note other factors as well.

Age - Those 18 years of age or older apply on their own behalf.

Knowledge of Canada and of the rights and duties of citizenship -

The applicant must have a general knowledge of the political system, the geography and history of Canada, and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. Questions in this area are limited to the material covered in two instructional booklets, "The Canadian Citizen" and "A Look at Canada", which are provided free of charge in the Citizenship Courts.

The Oath of Citizenship - The applicant must take an oath which in general terms, contains a commitment to allegiance to Canada, and a promise to act within the framework of Canada's laws.

Prohibitions - There are restrictions relating to national security and criminal activities.

The situation for those under 18 years of age is quite different. Children born in Canada are automatically Canadian citizens. Children born outside Canada can become citizens once either of their parents is a citizen ("parent" includes a parent by legal adoption). A parent or guardian must make the application on the child's behalf. Persons responsible for children who are orphans or whose parents are not able to leave their country of origin should contact a Citizenship Court for information.

For an adult, the process of naturalization involves applying, having a hearing before a citizenship judge, and attending a ceremony to take the oath and receive the citizenship certificate. Some refugees see the hearing as a difficult hurdle, but there is no real reason to feel apprehensive. The requirements themselves are not overly severe. They are meant to help newcomers to feel comfortable and involved in their new homeland, and to be able to function linguistically in day-to-day activities. Literacy is not required, nor is a great deal of grammatical precision.

Furthermore, at the discretion of the citizenship judge, a translator may be used while questioning takes place on the applicant's knowledge of Canada, as the key factor here is understanding the concepts, not language competence. Courses in English or French are available in many places from local schools, community organizations, etc.

Refugees and sponsors can obtain further information and assistance from over 30 Courts of Canadian Citizenship throughout Canada. Advice and assistance are given free of charge. Look in the telephone book in the Government of Canada section, under Citizenship Courts or the Secretary of State Department. (County and provincial courts provide citizenship services in some parts of British Columbia and Quebec). If there is no Citizenship Court close by, write to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa K1A 0M5.

It's A Privilege, Says Sponsor

When Indochinese refugees board airplanes destined for Canada, they are leaving behind a unique and revered culture for an uncertain future in a foreign country. Hopeful and grateful for the opportunities offered here, the immediate reality of having to learn a new language and a new way of life can be both worrisome and frightening.

To refugee families, the assistance provided by their sponsorship groups is crucial. It means they have someone to turn to when they need help, be it in looking for a job or trying to understand a telephone bill. In a land of strangers its a great comfort to know that you have someone to turn to.

From a sponsorship group's point of view, sponsoring refugees provides an opportunity to work together to help those in need.

Peter Lema, a representative of the St. Agnes Church of Edmonton sponsorship group, stresses that the sponsors benefit from the experience as much as the refugees they sponsor. "We became quite involved right from the beginning and it's really been paying off, both from our refugee family's point of view and from the satisfaction we derive in seeing them settle in so well," says Mr. Lema.

Settled in Edmonton since July, St. Agnes' refugee family now has a firm basis on which to rebuild their lives. It will be a while before they are fluent in English, and Alberta winters will undoubtedly pose a formidable challenge. But they're learning and trying and becoming more comfortable with life in Canada.

Says Mr. Lema, "Our family is very grateful for all that's done for them. But we're the ones getting something out of all this. It really has been our privilege."

Refugees Adjusting to Life in North

Since going to Yellowknife in mid-October, Chinh Van Thai and his wife and six children have adjusted well to life in Canada's north. Sponsored by World Neighbors of Yellowknife, a group of four local families, the Thai family is living in a three-bedroom row house subsidized through the Yellowknife Housing Authority. Donations from the community have helped the family furnish the home.

Mr. Thai is employed as a kitchen helper at the Gold Range Café in Yellowknife. Both he and his wife are receiving English language training at Tree of Peace, a training institute in Yellowknife. Mrs. Thai is receiving additional language instruction from a volunteer tutor and believes she will soon have learned sufficient English to enable her to take a job as a sales clerk.

Three of the Thais' children -- two daughters, Hung and Chi, and a son, Thanh -- are in school. The other three children, all sons, are of pre-school age.

Mr. Thai's brother-in-law, Khai Hoan Nguyen, also went to Yellowknife in October along with his six-year old son, Dung. They too were sponsored by World Neighbors of Yellowknife. Mr. Nguyen is working with his

brother-in-law as a kitchen helper at the Gold Range Café and is learning English at William MacDonald High School as well as from a volunteer tutor. Dung is a grade one student at a Yellowknife school.

Celebrating Tet in Saskatchewan

Having celebrated the beginning of a new year and a new decade, most Saskatchewan residents have now focused their attention on familiar daily activities. But some Canadians have yet to welcome their new year. Among these are more than 1,100 Indochinese newcomers to Saskatchewan who will celebrate their New Year on February 16, 1980.

Ann Maaland, an officer with the Canada Employment Centre in Estevan, has been working with Indochinese refugees since 1975 and has become well acquainted with their customs and traditions. According to Mrs. Maaland, "Tet", the name given to the New Year celebrated by the Indochinese people, is considered by them to be the most important holiday of the year.

Mrs. Maaland explains, "Tet would be comparable to the Chinese New Year. It is usually held in late January or early February, but is celebrated on a different day each year."

During the celebration of Tet, gifts of money in little red envelopes are given to the children. Traditional Vietnamese dishes such as rice, chicken, shrimp and pork grace the table. "Their festive cakes do not in the least way resemble our Christmas cakes," says Mrs. Maaland. "They are more like a chiffon cake and they're made with rice."

Food Talk

The following article was produced by the Indochinese Refugee Settlement Unit (I.R.S.) of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

The most important staple of the Southeast Asian diet is rice. Short-grain rice is often preferred above long-grain because it has not been refined and consequently has more flavour and is usually less expensive. However, both types could be served to determine a preference. Instant rice, common in our society, is unacceptable.

Short-grain rice is available in most supermarkets but buying in bulk from a Chinese grocer is often more economical. If your town does not have a Chinese grocery store, inquire at a Chinese restaurant as to the source of their rice supply.

Prior to cooking, wash rice two or three times in cool tap water to remove the starch.

In Southeast Asian cooking, no salt or seasonings are added when rice is being prepared. When ready to serve, it should be firm yet soft and sticky enough to be eaten with chopsticks. Keep in mind that softer rice is preferred by people from certain areas of Southeast Asia and it would be wise to try various cooking methods to determine a preference.

Rice is not generally eaten alone, but rather is served as part of a complete meal similar to potatoes in Canadian cooking. As it is eaten

daily, often with more than one meal, it is important that sponsors purchase and serve an adequate supply to meet the needs of their refugee families.

IN THE NEWS

Edmonton - As an Air Canada Stewardess working on charter flights bringing refugees from Singapore to Canada, it is part of Joyce Ernyes' job to help refugees. But Ms. Ernyes has gone far beyond her normal duties in this regard. The Vancouver-based stewardess collected 12 boxes of used clothing, did the necessary drycleaning, washing and ironing, and then persuaded Air Canada to fly the clothing free of charge from Vancouver to Edmonton where it is being given to refugees arriving at the Griesbach staging centre. Ms. Ernyes says she is delighted with these new Canadians and has written letters to several refugees she met during the flights.

Winnipeg - "The New Consumer" is a series of six, half-hour video programs being aired at 6:00 p.m. on consecutive Mondays on Winnipeg's Channel 13. The program, which began January 7 with "Winter Survival - Outdoor Clothing," is produced by Doreen Old of the International Centre's Consumer Help Office. The series is aimed at all newcomers to Canada, and shows are designed to be helpful to groups sponsoring Indochinese refugees as well.

Canberra - The Australian Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, M.J.R. MacKellar, has established the Australian Refugee Advisory

Council. "The establishment of the Council will enable expert advice representative of a wide range of community views to be available to the government in a well co-ordinated way," he said. Among its responsibilities, the Council will advise the minister on the reception and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in Australia, and on development of new resettlement procedures and resources for refugees.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In this issue, we will attempt to clarify the relationship between the annual immigration levels, the refugee resettlement plan and the selection criteria point system.

Q: Does the ten-point penalty for assisted relatives and other independent immigrants who do not have pre-arranged employment in Canada affect refugees coming here?

A: No. The ten-point penalty was removed from the selection criteria in April 1979 when it appeared that the 1979 annual immigration level of 100,000 would not be met without some stimulant. The penalty was reinstated in October 1979, but applies only to independent immigrants, including assisted relatives. It has no effect whatsoever on the admission of refugees or members of the family class (close relatives of Canadian citizens or permanent residents), because these groups are not subject to the point system.

Q: Why do we need an annual level of immigration?

A: The concept of the annual level of immigration was introduced in the present Immigration Act because of the wide fluctuation in the number

of immigrants admitted in previous years and the resultant strains on housing, schooling, community services and general labour market planning. The requirement that the Minister, after consulting with the provinces and other appropriate organizations and institutions, announce annually the number of immigrants Canada plans to admit over a specified period means that, not only can immigration be related to labour market and social needs, but, as well, to long-term planning for the size, rate of growth, and geographic distribution of our population.

Q: What is the relationship between the annual level of immigration and the refugee resettlement plan?

A: The idea of an annual refugee plan was recommended by a number of organizations, including the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as academics and other groups. A plan improves the ability of the UNHCR, the provinces, and voluntary agencies to allocate resources and make arrangements for resettlement assistance. The first annual refugee plan, in 1979, projected an intake of 10,000 refugees to be resettled under government auspices. Those sponsored by voluntary groups were, and continue to be, considered over and above the refugee plan because their resettlement does not affect the costs to the federal government. However, all refugees, including those sponsored, are included within the annual immigration level. This was the recommendation of an all-party Parliamentary committee which shaped the present Immigration Act.

Q: Is the current program for Indochinese refugees part of the annual refugee plan?

A: No. This is a special case. When the concept of an annual refugee plan was implemented, it was recognized that there would be unique,

unanticipated circumstances where a special program would have to be undertaken which might result in a refugee intake, and consequently an overall immigration intake, substantially above the planned level. Such an event occurred as a result of the situation in Southeast Asia. So, while Indochinese refugees were initially included in the annual refugee plan, the government's July 1979 commitment to accept 50,000 by the end of 1980 made the Indochinese movement a special program and took it out of the realm of the annual refugee plan. While the statistics are not yet complete, it is expected that, with the Indochinese refugee program, immigration to Canada in 1979 will have exceeded 100,000. Similarly, in 1980, while the government planned for a level of about the same magnitude as in 1979, it has been recognized that the overall level will be approximately 120,000 owing to the second phase of the special Indochinese movement.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICSPersons Arrived, January 1, 1979 - January 4, 1980

<u>Country of Birth</u>		<u>Source of Sponsorship</u>		
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Vietnam	18,586	Government-sponsored	11,193	45.5
Kampuchea	1,160	Group-sponsored	12,618	51.4
Laos	3,799	Relative-sponsored	770	3.1
Others**	1,036			
TOTAL	24,581		24,581	100.00

Estimated Arrivals, January 4 - February 29, 1980* 9,652

GRAND TOTAL 34,233

* * * * *

Provincial Distribution - Persons Arrived as of January 4, 1980

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
British Columbia	2,623	10.67
Alberta	3,220	13.10
Saskatchewan	1,300	5.29
Manitoba	1,483	6.03
Ontario	9,342	38.00
Quebec	5,519	22.45
New Brunswick	390	1.59
Nova Scotia	357	1.45
Prince Edward Island	98	.40
Newfoundland	176	.72
Yukon/Northwest Territories	73	.30
TOTAL	24,581	100.00

* based on projected landing figures.

** other countries include Southeast Asian countries of first asylum and other neighbouring countries in the area.

Refugee Sponsorships as of February 1, 1980

Sponsorships

6,003

Persons Sponsored

33,114

Provincial Distribution of Sponsorships

	<u>Sponsorships</u>		<u>Persons Sponsored</u>	
As of	<u>Feb. 1</u>	<u>Jan. 25</u>	<u>Feb. 1</u>	<u>Jan. 25</u>
British Columbia	744	728	4,121	4,047
Alberta	618	607	3,656	3,600
Saskatchewan	258	256	1,489	1,480
Manitoba	413	408	2,157	2,126
Ontario	2,696	2,660	15,042	14,892
Quebec*	958	900	4,890	4,593
New Brunswick	110	108	643	627
Nova Scotia	138	134	737	719
Prince Edward Island	19	19	110	110
Newfoundland	37	37	206	206
Yukon	8	8	38	38
Northwest Territories	4	4	25	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	6,003	5,869	33,114	32,463

* includes 3,275 refugees sponsored by 655 groups under the provincial sponsorship program.

REFUGEE AID GROUPS

In our October 18, 1979, issue (volume I, # 13) we listed the names, addresses and phone numbers of some 50 refugee aid groups involved in resettling refugees and providing advice and assistance to sponsoring groups all across the country. Since that time, we have been made aware of many other such groups, and we list them below for your information.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Immigrant Reception Centre
622 Seymour Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (604) 684-2561

Vancouver Chinese Canadian Activity
Centre Society
117A West Pender Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (604) 669-0912

SASKATCHEWAN

Immigrant Services Centre
8165 Main Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (604) 324-8186

Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle
1501 College Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 527-8606

Strathcona Community Care Team
201 - 330 Heatley Avenue
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (604) 253-4401

Chinese Alliance Church
2174 Halifax Street
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 527-3315

Vancouver Archdiocesan Refugee
Committee
c/o M. Boucher
150 Robson Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tel: (604) 683-0281

Chinese Benevolent Association
c/o K. Mah
90 Milfort Crescent
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 586-8366

Chinese Cultural Society
of Saskatchewan
c/o Prof. Hsieh
4608 McTavish Street
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 586-6391

Indochinese Refugees Aid Group
Regina Chinese Alliance Church
1716 - 13th Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 352-4546

Mennonite Central Committee (Sask.)
2206 Speers Avenue
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 665-2555

Roman Catholic Diocese of Saskatchewan
3225 - 13th Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Tel: (306) 352-1651

MANITOBA

Winnipeg Refugee Assistance
Committee (WRAC)
P.O. Box 65
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Tel: (204) 985-5103

ONTARIO

Chinese Catholic Centre
202 St. Patrick Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 598-3920

Chinese Community Centre of Ontario
10 Hagerman Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 864-1368

Chinese Golden Age Association
58 Cecil Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 598-3562

Chinese Interpreter & Information
Services
58 Cecil Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 598-2022

Chinese Presbyterian Church
177 Beverley Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 368-9621

Chinese Canadian Welfare Association
29 D'Arcy Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 366-2367

Indochinese Refugee Settlement Unit
Ministry of Culture & Recreation
8 York Street, 4th floor
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 965-9268 or 965-9283

Ontario Welcome House
c/o Margaret MacKenzie
8 York Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 965-3021

Operation Lifeline Hamilton
c/o Christ's Church Cathedral
252 James Street North
HAMILTON, Ontario

Tel: (416) 523-4031

Ottawa Chinese Community Service Centre
437 Gilmour Street
OTTAWA, Ontario

Tel: (613) 232-2877

The Southeast Asian Refugee Committee
for London
300 Dufferin Avenue
P.O. Box 5035
LONDON, Ontario

Tel: (519) 679-6281

The Vietnamese Voluntary Group
of Hamilton
35 Catherine Street South
HAMILTON, Ontario

Tel: (416) 528-0258

Toronto Chinese Community Services
Association
70 D'Arcy Street
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 366-3017 or 366-9867

United Church of Canada
Office of the Church and Societies
85 St. Clair Street East
TORONTO, Ontario

Tel: (416) 925-5931

Vietnamese Orientation
& Language Program
1500 Cumberland Street
General Vanier Secondary School
CORNWALL, Ontario

Tel: (613) 933-5500

Warton and District
Friends of the Boat People
c/o Reverend J.C. Cooper
St. Paul's Presbyterian Church
P.O. Box 419
444 Gould Street
WIARTON, Ontario

Tel: (416) 534-2006

QUEBEC

B'nai B'rith Committee
for the Boat People
2615 Van Horne
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 932-2953

Centre d'Information et
de Référence pour Immigrants
3903 St. Laurent
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 842-6891

Centre International et
Multiculturel de l'Estrie
172 Short Street
SHERBROOKE, Quebec

Tel: (819) 569-8448

Centre Social d'Aide
aux Immigrants
4285 Maisonneuve Ouest
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 932-2953

Chinese Family Service Centre
of Greater Montreal
82 Lagauchetière Street West
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 861-3660 or 861-5244

Cộng Đồng Công Giáo Việt Nam
500 Mont Royal Est
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 524-1131

Fraternité d'Aide Manicougan
pour Indochinois (FAMI)
c/o G. Arsenault
1837 Boulevard La Flèche
HAUTERIVE, Quebec

Hội Phật Giáo Việt Nam
Tai Canada
715 Boulevard Provencher
BROSSARD, Quebec

Tel: (514) 672-7948

Hội Thánh Tin Lành Việt Nam
120 Duluth Est
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 277-7450

Hội Y Sĩ Việt Nam Tai Canada
6503 Terrebonne
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 488-1716

La Maisonée
5919 St-Hubert
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 272-1131 or 272-1132

L'association des Vietnamiens
au Canada
1600 Berri, # 3006
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 845-1807

Nguyet San Dan Quyền
B.P. 667, Station N
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 481-9118

Services Pour Immigrants
Catholiques
637 St-Antoine Est
MONTREAL, Quebec

Tel: (514) 861-8581

Tập San Dân Tộc
C.P. 44 Station Brossard
BROSSARD, Quebec

Tel: (514) 671-3402

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Saint John & District
Refugee Aid Organization
c/o Alex Chan
2 Allison Road
SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick

Tel: (506) 693-7168

Vietnamese Association
Hội Việt Kieu
488 Herring Cove Road
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

Tel: (902) 434-9846 or 479-3805

NEWFOUNDLAND

Friends of Refugees
c/o Dr. Choy L. Hew
46 Cowan Avenue
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland

Tel: (709) 726-6681

NOVA SCOTIA

The Refugee Co-ordination Centre
c/o Iris Peeples
P.O. Box 2463
5151 George Street
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

Tel: (902) 426-6140

World Community Service
Rotary Club of Humber
c/o J.C. Westby, M.D.
P.O. Box 1043
CORNER BROOK, Newfoundland

Tel: (709) 634-7956

REFUGEE SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENTS

In October 1979, (vol. 1, issue 13), we published a list of some 20 churches and other organizations which had signed umbrella refugee sponsorship agreements with the federal government. Since that time, numerous other groups have signed such agreements, bringing the total to 40. Listed below for your information are the names and addresses of the most recent signatories.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Right Reverend R.E.F. Berry
The Bishop of the Anglican Diocese
of Kootenay
608 Sutherland
KELOWNA, B.C.

The Most Reverend Remi J. De Roo
Bishop of the Diocese of Victoria
740 View Street
VICTORIA, B.C.

ALBERTA

Archbishop J.N. MacNeil
Roman Catholic Archdiocese
of Edmonton
10044 - 113th Street
EDMONTON, Alberta

Reverend Roy McIntyre
District Superintendent
The Christian and Missionary
Alliance
Western Canadian District
1230A - 17th Avenue, S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta

SASKATCHEWAN

Archdeacon Peter Lucas
The Synod Office
The Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle
1501 College Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan

ONTARIO

Mr. William R. Bornstein
Executive Secretary
The Ontario Conference of the
Seventh Day Adventist Church
1148 King Street West
OSHAWA, Ontario

The Most Reverend Thomas Fulton
Bishop of the Roman Catholic
Diocese of St. Catharines
2647 Woodfield Avenue
NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario

Pastor A.N. How
Secretary
Seventh Day Adventist Church in Canada
1148 King Street West
OSHAWA, Ontario

Mr. Don Jubas
Vice President
Canadian B'nai B'rith
District 22
15 Hove Street, Suite 200
DOWNSVIEW, Ontario

The Most Reverend Jacques Landriault
Bishop of the Roman Catholic
Diocese of Timmins
64 East Jubilee
TIMMINS, Ontario

The Most Reverend Eugene P. Larocque
Bishop of the Roman Catholic
Diocese of Alexandra-Cornwall
P.O. Box 1388
CORNWALL, Ontario

Bishop T.D.B. Ragg
Diocese of Huron
4 - 220 Dundas Street
LONDON, Ontario

The Most Reverend Reding
Bishop of the Roman Catholic
Diocese of Hamilton
700 King Street West
HAMILTON, Ontario

The Most Reverend John M. Sherlock
Bishop of London
Diocese of London
1070 Waterloo Street
LONDON, Ontario

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Most Reverend Arthur J. Gilbert
Roman Catholic Bishop of Saint John
91 Waterloo Street
SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick

NOVA SCOTIA

The Most Reverend Austin E. Burke
Bishop of the Roman Catholic
Diocese of Yarmouth
P.O. Box 278
YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia

The Most Reverend W.E. Power, D.D.
Roman Catholic Diocese of Antigonish
P.O. Box 1330
ANTIGONISH, Nova Scotia

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

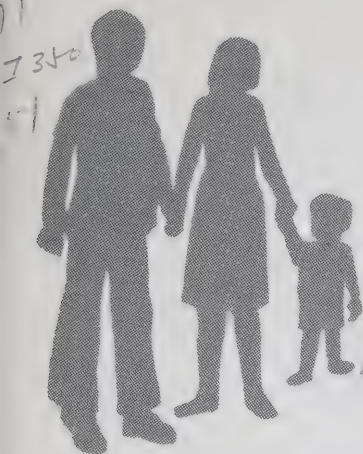
The Most Reverend Spence
Bishop of Charlottetown
P.O. No. 907
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

If you would like to be on our mailing list or receive extra copies of the Newsletter, please contact our Enquiries and Distribution Unit in Hull at (819) 994-6313. To make changes in the mailing list, please correct and return your address label to Public Affairs Division, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0J9.

* * * * *

Media enquiries should be directed to (819) 994-6296.

Disponible en français sous le titre "Bulletin - Réfugiés indochinois"

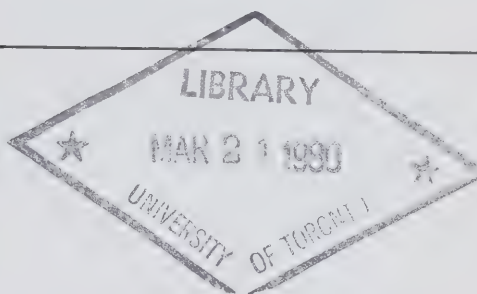


NEWSLETTER

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES

Please address correspondence to
Public Affairs Division,
Employment and Immigration Canada,
Ottawa, K1A 0J9

Vol. II, No. 3
March 6, 1980



Special Edition

HEALTH CARE

Facts for Sponsors of
Indochinese Refugees

This material was prepared by Employment and Immigration
Canada in co-operation with Health and Welfare Canada.

INTRODUCTION

Canada's long established health protection system ensures that any risk to the Canadian public from the movement of people into our country is kept to a minimum. This same system applies to people entering Canada under the current Indochinese refugee program.

Also, there are certain steps that sponsors and voluntary groups working with refugees can take to support the preventive system that is in place for all immigrants and refugees. This fact sheet gives an outline of the system and some guidelines on how individuals who have direct contact with newly-arrived refugees can contribute to the safeguards offered by the health protection system.

When viewed in the light of these built-in safeguards and in the broader context of total international travel across our borders, the health hazards posed by the refugee movement are slight indeed. For example, in 1978 approximately 72 million people came into Canada, more than half of whom were immigrants and returning Canadian residents. The others were visitors from other countries. Few, if any, of these visitors underwent a Canadian immigration medical examination prior to their visits. Likewise, the thousands of Canadians who travel abroad annually are not required to have medical examinations upon their return. Despite this high level of international travel and the lack of medical checks for visitors, the incidence of disease brought into Canada has been very low.

* * * * *

MEDICALS ABROAD

One of the key members of any immigration team abroad is the health officer who is responsible for determining the medical suitability of applicants for immigration to Canada. All immigrants undergo medical examinations before they come to Canada.

In the case of Indochinese refugees, Canadian immigration teams who visit the refugee camps in Southeast Asia accept refugees on the condition that they pass both a medical examination and security screening. Refugees who have been accepted provisionally are transferred to transit centres where immigration medical examinations are conducted for the Canadian government by doctors employed by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

The medical examination involves a medical history, complete physical check, chest x-rays for those over 11 years of age, urinalysis and blood serology for venereal diseases. Where local conditions indicate a high prevalence of certain health hazards, such as intestinal parasites, specific laboratory examinations are required.

The results of these tests and examinations are reviewed by Canadian National Health and Welfare (NHW) physicians who decide whether the refugee is admissible to Canada from a medical viewpoint.

The medical examination standards were set down in consultation with experts from the various specialties in the Canadian medical profession. Where positive findings such as tuberculosis and internal parasites are uncovered in an examination, the immigrant's application is deferred until treatment results in the condition being considered inactive or non-infectious.

When a medical examination or medical history indicates a previous infection which is inactive, the applicant must agree to undergo surveillance by the health department in the province of destination following arrival in Canada. When such individuals arrive in Canada, NHW notifies the provincial health department concerned. The province, in turn, alerts the appropriate Regional Medical Officer of Health who sets up the surveillance program.

MEDICALS AT STAGING CENTRES

After medical and other requirements have been met but before the refugees leave the transit camps for Canada, their names are telexed to Canada so that immigration officers can begin matching them with sponsors. These same telex messages contain any medical information which should be followed up at the two staging centres -- CFB Griesbach in Edmonton and CFB Longue-Pointe near Montreal -- and the information is also fed into a computer system operated by National Health and Welfare.

Because there is a risk that refugees might develop some illness in the two or three weeks between medical examination and departure for Canada, Department of National Defence medical teams conduct further examinations at the two staging areas in Canada to detect such ailments as measles, lice and skin rashes. If treatment is needed, it is provided before the refugees leave for their new homes. Children under 10 are provided with oral polio vaccine. All refugees are given blood tests for Hepatitis "B".

Information on any medical condition that has been either tested or treated at staging areas is made available to the health authorities of the province of destination. Provinces are then able to conduct further medical examinations, if indicated, when refugees arrive in their new communities.

DISEASES -- SOME BASIC FACTS

The arrival in Canada of refugees from Southeast Asia and their integration into our population has raised some questions about the possible importation of diseases which could affect the health of Canadians.

Most tropical diseases require poor sanitation, overcrowded conditions and year-long warm climate for transmission from one person to another. In Canada, these conditions simply do not exist, minimizing the possibility that so-called exotic tropical diseases will be imported into Canada and spread among the population.

As to tuberculosis, diphtheria, hepatitis and intestinal parasites, here are a few facts relating to those diseases and the procedures that are being followed to protect public health.

Tuberculosis

All prospective immigrants to Canada, 11 years of age and over, and in certain circumstances persons of younger age, are required to undergo x-ray examination of the chest as part of their immigration medical screening. Persons found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis are not permitted to come forward as immigrants.

In certain selected instances, they are permitted to enter Canada under special arrangement with provincial health departments for treatment purposes. Persons found to be suffering from inactive pulmonary tuberculosis are permitted to enter Canada as immigrants but are reported to the health department of the province of destination for observation to ensure that their disease condition remains inactive.

The term "inactive pulmonary tuberculosis" is not to be confused with the term "non-infectious pulmonary tuberculosis". Pulmonary tuberculosis may be non-infectious for a considerable period of time before the case meets the technical criteria for classification as inactive. Publicity given this disease has failed to recognize this distinction and has consequently caused some unnecessary public concern.

Diphtheria

The screening for diphtheria is not a part of the routine immigration medical screening process. Special measures were taken with regard to Vietnamese refugees coming to Canada from a particular camp where the existence of diphtheria was rumoured. Screening of several thousand of these people by means of throat swabs carried out in Canada and the United States failed to demonstrate the existence of a single case of diphtheria.

Reinforcing immunization for diphtheria, polio, and tetanus, at varying age levels is important particularly for those people working in areas of the world where local levels of immunization may be low. Provincial authorities have programs for updating refugee immunization status. General immunization schedules can be found on pages 10 and 11.

Hepatitis

There are three known forms of infectious hepatitis or "inflammation of the liver".

1. The most common form is Infectious Hepatitis caused by a virus named Hepatitis "A". It can appear as a single case or in small epidemics and is most commonly spread by the fecal-oral route, not only from the ill but also from healthy appearing infected individuals. Most commonly, presumed cases have had no known contact with previously ill persons. Infection by this virus can also occur from infected food. It has an incubation period of about four weeks and, clinically, the infected person may be without signs and symptoms. For every patient with jaundice, at least two individuals are without symptoms. Common symptoms and signs of this infection include: fever, nausea, loss of appetite and degrees of jaundice. The condition usually clears without any sequelae; rarely is a cause of death. There is no chronic carrier state.
2. Hepatitis "B" virus or "serum hepatitis" is not transmitted by the natural route as with virus "A". It has been more commonly associated with inoculation by infected blood or blood products, and contaminated syringes and needles; recent research shows it is also transmitted by other means, such as bodily secretions (saliva) of infected persons on towels, razors, tooth brushes, or by intimate contact. After an incubation period of two to three months, onset of the illness is usually slow with loss of appetite, abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting; jaundice may follow with or without fever. Most infections are mild. Less than one quarter of infected cases have symptoms. In children, symptoms are even milder and jaundice is rare. In Canada, in 1978, only 849 cases were reported, and 6 deaths were attributed to Hepatitis "B" in each year from 1975 to 1977. An asymptomatic carrier state exists in many previously infected. There is no known treatment or method to eradicate the carrier state.

The prevalence of Hepatitis "B" as indicated by specific blood tests, shows wide variations around the world, i.e., Canada and U.S.A. 0.2 - 0.3%, in parts of Africa 11% and Southeast Asia 13%. It is higher in areas of poverty. The percentage of Indochinese refugees entering Canada shows a carrier rate of about 14%, but this does not imply that all are infective. Many are immune to Hepatitis "B" and pose no threat of transmitting the disease; therefore, any increased risk of spreading the disease in Canada is expected to be small. As indicated, spread is most likely in situations of close or intimate contact. There is no evidence that the virus can withstand routine cleaning, disinfection, or sterilization. Transmission is not likely to occur to school-age contacts of carriers, children under normal hygiene circumstances, or to social or work contacts of adult carriers. It is acknowledged, however, that there is a greater likelihood of transmission to most families sponsoring orphans or refugee families with small children who may be infective carriers. Health education, with fundamentals of hygiene being emphasized to refugees and sponsors, will minimize transmission of this virus.

A federal government-sponsored blood screening program is in place to test all incoming refugees for carrier status of Hepatitis "B". Results of these tests are passed to provincial departments of health for further follow-up by local health authorities and family physicians.

3. Hepatitis, in which neither virus "A" or "B" is present (Hepatitis Non-A, Non-B), suggests there are possibly several additional forms of the disorder. These are less common than (1) and (2) above and means of spread are not clearly defined although transfusions, infected blood products and injecting equipment are suspected in some instances. As with the other forms of Hepatitis, the disease may be mild or without symptoms and recovery uneventful. Some do sustain liver damage.

Intestinal Parasites

Prospective immigrants to Canada from countries of the world where intestinal parasites are common are screened by examination of stool specimens.

Presence of intestinal parasites does not prevent the entry in to Canada of the individual but in the case of some of the more serious parasites, precludes employment in food handling and certain other occupations until sufficiently treated. All persons suffering from intestinal parasites are reported to health departments for surveillance purposes.

Most of these conditions are of minor significance and many are not transmissible in Canada under any circumstances. A survey carried out by the United States Health Department on Vietnamese refugees arriving in that country soon after the collapse of Saigon showed the incidence of parasites to be not significantly different from those of the native population in the southern United States.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

National Health and Welfare recommends that as soon as possible after the arrival of the refugees, sponsors prepare a medical care plan for their refugee family in consultation with a local doctor. This kind of

preventive program is important, not so much because the refugees may have an infectious disorder, but rather to establish data on their physical condition.

If any problems arise, the family doctor will then be in a position to provide prompt treatment. It is important to remember that many refugees arrive in Canada poorly nourished and that they may have been exposed to common communicable diseases present among large groups of people living in camps without sufficient food or medical facilities.

Indeed, refugees from Southeast Asia may risk infection after their arrival in Canada because they have no immunity to viral infections such as cold and flu. One of the most important things that should be done is to make them aware of the preventive measures that are available in Canada to combat such infectious diseases.

Immunization is one of the most effective programs. When carried out according to schedules it will protect most children against diseases, and sponsors should make incoming refugees aware of the value of immunization for both themselves and their children.

The following tables should be used as guides only. A medical doctor should make all final decisions about immunization. Such tables are subject to provincial and local recommendations.

TABLE 1

ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

AGE		IMMUNIZATION AGAINST		
2 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
4 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
6 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
12 months	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	
18 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
4-6 years	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
11-12 years	Rubella (for girls)			
14-16 years	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio

TABLE 2

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN NOT IMMUNIZED IN
EARLY INFANCY
(FOR CHILDREN 1 THROUGH 6 YEARS OF AGE)

TIMING		IMMUNIZATION AGAINST		
First visit	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
Interval after				
1st visit				
1 month	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	
2 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
4 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
16 months	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Tetanus	Polio
11-12 years	Rubella (for girls)			
14-16 years	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio

TABLE 3

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN NOT IMMUNIZED IN
EARLY INFANCY
(FOR CHILDREN 7 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

TIMING	IMMUNIZATION AGAINST			
First visit	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio
Internal after 1st visit				
1 month	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	
2 months	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio
14-16 months	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio
11-12 years	Rubella (for girls)			
14-16 years	Tetanus and Diphtheria			Polio

HEALTH PLAN COVERAGE

Sponsors are reminded that they are responsible for enrolling their refugee families in provincial health insurance schemes. This includes both the hospital and the medical care plans in the province where they will be residing.

Insured hospital services include ward care for hospital patients and a wide range of hospital-provided out-patient services that vary somewhat depending on the province. Insured medical care services include all medically required services provided by medical practitioners and certain surgical-dental procedures undertaken by dental surgeons in hospitals.

Such things as a private or semi-private room, routine dental care, prescription drugs and eyeglasses are not normally covered under provincial health care plans, but supplemental or private health insurance coverage is available in most provinces.

Because health care plans and procedures vary from province to province, sponsors should obtain detailed information by contacting the appropriate provincial agencies responsible for health care. Refer to Appendix I for a summary of provincial hospital and medical insurance charges, and to Appendix II for the addresses of provincial medical care and hospital insurance plans. Although the information contained in the appendices was current at the time of publication, it should be noted that it is subject to change.

SUMMARY

The movement of 50,000 refugees does not present any more of a risk than other immigration movements from developing countries. To survive, most of the so-called exotic tropical diseases require poor sanitation, crowded living conditions and continuing warm weather. The special preventive measures in place for the Indochinese program along with the general high standard of hygiene among Canadians, are additional safeguards.

The Canadian doctors who work abroad are in constant consultation with United States government doctors who have access to the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta. In Canada, National Health and Welfare has set up a specific task force -- composed of federal and provincial health authorities, medical specialists from the private sector, research institutes and universities -- to advise the federal government on medical matters involving the Indochinese refugee program.

The health protection system works well in ensuring that Canadians are not exposed to health hazards; at the same time it serves to identify any treatment which may be needed by newcomers for the sake of their own health. Nevertheless, it is important to the continuing well-being of refugees that sponsors introduce them to a good health care program and ensure that they are enrolled quickly in provincial medical insurance plans.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL INSURANCE CHARGES

Province	Medical Insurance Charges	Hospital Insurance Charges
Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Northwest Territories	NONE	NONE
British Columbia	Single - \$ 7.50/month Couple - \$15.00 Family - \$18.75	Patient generally pays \$4/ day while in a general care hospital, \$6.50/day for extended hospital care, and \$1-\$2 for certain out- patient services.
Alberta	Hospital and medical premiums are combined; Single - \$7.65/month Couple or family - \$15.30/ month No premiums if member of premium unit is 65 years of age or over.	Premiums shown under medical care also cover hospitalization; the patient, however, generally must pay a \$5 fee upon admission to an active treatment hospital if under 65 years of age, and \$5.50/ day after 120 days in auxiliary hospital.
Manitoba	NONE	\$7.75/day may be charged by hospitals in Manitoba to insured persons receiving hospital in-patient services that are not medically required but are provided after the need for placement in a personal care home has been estab- lished to the satisfaction of an assessment panel. A \$7.75/day residential charge is made to insured persons receiving personal care in personal care homes.
Ontario	Hospital and medical insurance premiums are combined; Single - \$20/month Couple or family - \$40/ month	Premiums shown under medical care also cover hospitalization. Chronic care charge of \$10.30 per day after 60 days hospitalization with

Province	Medical Insurance Charges	Hospital Insurance Charges
Ontario (cont'd)	No premiums if member of premium unit is 65 years of age or over and has resided for at least the previous 12 months in the province.	exemptions up to 360 days for rehabilitation or convalescent patients upon medical certification; also exemptions, partial or complete, if limited family income.
Quebec	NONE	\$7/day for care in chronic hospitals and chronic units of general hospitals except for children under 18 years of age. Residents with limited resources may qualify for total or partial exemption.
New Brunswick	NONE	In-patient admission charge of \$10 if under 65 years of age, and \$4 if 65 years or older. Out-patient charge of \$6 if under 65 years of age and \$2 if 65 years or older. \$8.55 per day may be charged to long-term hospital patients waiting placement in nursing homes. Exemptions for social assistance recipients and for other specified situations.
Newfoundland	NONE	Standard ward charge of \$3/day, up to a maximum of 15 days per admission. Re-admission within 60 days of discharge in connection with the same illness or condition will be limited to the \$45 maximum charge. Patients aged 65 years and over and patients certified by the Department of Social Services as being unable to pay will not be subject to the \$3 ward charge.
Yukon Territory	Single - \$4.75/month Couple - \$9.25/month Family - \$11/month Persons 65 years or over are premium-exempt.	NONE

ADDRESSES OF PROVINCIAL MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLANS

	<u>Medical Care</u>	<u>Hospital Insurance</u>	
Newfoundland	Newfoundland Medical Care Commission, Elizabeth Towers, Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland. A1C 5J3	Hospital Services Division, Department of Health, Confederation Building, St. John's, Newfoundland. A1C 5T7	
Prince Edward Island	Health Services Commission, P.O. Box 4500, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7P4	Hospital Services Commission of Prince Edward Island, P.O. Box 4500, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7P4	
Nova Scotia	Health Services and Insurance Commission, P.O. Box 760, Halifax, Nova Scotia. B3J 2V2	Department of Health, P.O. Box 488, Halifax, Nova Scotia. B3J 2R8	
New Brunswick	Department of Health, Insured Services Division, Box 5100, Fredericton, New Brunswick. E3B 5G8	Department of Health, Insured Services Division, Box 5100, Fredericton, New Brunswick. E3B 5G8	
Quebec	Quebec Health Insurance Board, P.O. Box 6600, Quebec, Quebec. G1K 7T3	Department of Social Affairs, Joffre Building, 1075 chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec, Quebec. G1A 1B9	
Ontario	Ontario Health Insurance Plan - (Medical Care and Hospital Insurance)		
HAMILTON	KINGSTON	LONDON	MISSISSAUGA
25 Main St. W., L8P 4P9	1055 Princess St., K7L 5A9	227 Queens Ave., N6A 5G6	55 City Centre Dr., L5B 3M1
OSHAWA	OTTAWA	SUDBURY	THUNDER BAY
44 Bond St. W., L1G 1A4	75 Albert St., K1P 5Y9	295 Bond St., P3B 2J8	435 James St. S., P7C 5G6
TORONTO			
2195 Yonge St., M5W 1A0			

The above district offices undertake registration and claims processing. Information offices are also located at Barrie, Kenora, Kitchener, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Timmins and Windsor.

	<u>Medical Care</u>	<u>Hospital Insurance</u>
Manitoba	Manitoba Health Services Commission, 599 Empress Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3C 2T6	same address (combined plan)
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission, 3475 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 6X6	Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, 3475 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 6X6
Alberta	Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 1360, Edmonton, Alberta. T5J 2N3 or Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan, J.J. Bowlen Building, 620 - 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta. T2P 0Y8	Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan, Department of Hospitals and Medical Care, Hospital Services, P.O. Box 2222, Edmonton, Alberta. T5J 2P4
British Columbia	Medical Services Commission, 1515 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3C8 (Insurance contract may be obtained from the Medical Services Plan of British Columbia, 1515 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1600, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2X9)	Hospital Programs, Ministry of Health, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
Northwest Territories	N.W.T. Health Care Plan, Government of the N.W.T., Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9	N.W.T. Health Care Plan, Government of the N.W.T., Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9
Yukon	Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon. Y1A 2C6	Yukon Hospital Insurance Services, P.O. Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon. Y1A 2C6



Employment and
Immigration Canada

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Immigration Canada



NEWSLETTER

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

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Special Edition

LANGUAGES

Word lists for sponsors
of Indochinese Refugees

Many sponsors and other individuals who are working with Indochinese refugees have expressed the need for phrase lists to assist them in communicating with the refugees during the resettlement process.

This special language edition contains phrase lists in four Southeast Asian languages -- Cambodian, Vietnamese, Laotian and Hmong. Each list of commonly used phrases is accompanied by English equivalents and a pronunciation guide.

The editors wish to thank the French section of the Multilingual Services Division, Department of the Secretary of State, for valuable guidance and editorial assistance in compiling these lists. The Cambodian was adapted from a list originally produced by the Indochinese Refugee Settlement Unit, Newcomer Services Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. The remaining three languages were taken from lists published by the Iowa Refugee Service Center, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.

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VIETNAMESE PHRASES

(For English Speakers)

VIETNAMESE PHRASE SHEET

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

VIETNAMESE

ENGLISH

Hello	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Chào	(Ông) (Bà) (Cô)	Chow	(Um) (Ba) (Ko)
My name is John.		Tôi tên là John		Toy ten lah John	
What is your name?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Tên (Ông) là gì?	(Bà) (Cô)	Ten (Um) lah yee?	(Ba) (Ko)
What is his name?	(Mr.)	Tên (Ông) ấy là gì?	(Bà) (Cô)	Ten (Um) ay lah yee?	(Ba) (Ko)
What is her name?	(Mrs.) (Miss)				
How are you?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có khỏe không?	(Bà) (Cô)	(Um) ko kwă cum?	(Ba) (Ko)
I am fine.		Tôi khỏe		Toy kwă	
I am not well.		Tôi không khỏe		Toy cum kwă	
What's the matter?		Có chuyện gì đó?		Ko chwin zee daw	
I have a headache.		Tôi bị nhức đầu		Toy bee nuec doe	
I have a stomachache.		Tôi bị đau bụng		Toy bee dow boong	
I have an earache.		Tôi bị đau tai		Toy bee dow dy	
I am dizzy.		Tôi bị chóng mặt		Toy bi chun moc	
I am nauseous.		Tôi buồn mửa		Toy buon mwũ	
I have a fever.		Tôi bị sốt		Toy bee soat	
I have a cold.		Tôi bị cảm		Toy bee cum	
I have a cough.		Tôi bị ho		Toy bee haw	

ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Where is the bathroom?	Nhà tắm ở đâu	Na tam a doe?
Here.	ở đây	A die
There.	ở nơi đó	A noy da
Please come with me.	Xin theo tôi	Seen tell toy
Where is your child?	Con (Ông) ở đâu? (Bà) (Cô)	Con (Um) a doe? (Ba) (Ko)
Where is your luggage?	Hành lý (Ông) ở đâu? (Bà) (Cô)	Han lee (Um) a doe? (Ba) (Ko)
Is it all here yet?	Tất cả ở đây phải không?	Tac cah a day fie kong?
Yes, it is all here.	Vâng, tất cả ở đây	Vong, tac cah a die
No, it is not.	Không	Kong
Wait for me here, please.	Xin đợi tôi ở đây	Seen doy toy a die
Are you feeling better yet?	(Ông) thấy khỏe hơn không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) tay kwe hon kong? (Ba) (Ko)
No, not yet.	Không, chưa khỏe	Kong, chuo kwe
I am still sick.	Tôi vẫn bị bệnh	Toy vun bee bane
Are you sick (in pain)?	(Ông) có bệnh (đau) không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) ca bane (dow) kong (Ba) (Ko)

VIETNAMESE PHRASE SHEET

ENGLISH

VIETNAMESE

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Yes, I am.	Vâng, tôi bệh (đau).	Vun, toy bane (dow).
No, I am not.	Không, tôi không bệh (đau)	Kong, toy kong bane (dow)
Are you tired? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) mệt không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) met kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Yes, very tired.	Vâng, rất mệt	Vun, rut met
No, I am not tired.	Không, tôi không mệt	Kong, toy kong met
Are you cold? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) lạnh không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) lahn kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Very cold.	Rất lạnh	Rot lahn
No, I am not cold.	Không, tôi không lạnh	Kong, toi kong lahn
Are you hungry? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) đói bụng không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) doy boong kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Yes, I am hungry.	Vâng, tôi đói bụng	Vun, toy doy boong
No, I am not hungry.	Không, tôi không đói bụng	Kong, toy kong doy boong
Are you thirsty? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có khát nước không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) cot nuo kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Yes, I am thirsty.	Vâng, tôi khát nước	Vun, toy cot nuo
No, I am not thirsty.	Không, tôi không khát nước	Kong, toy kong cot nuo
Are you sleepy? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có buồn ngủ không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) buen nuo kong? (Ba) (Ko)

ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Yes, I am sleepy.	Vâng, tôi buồn ngủ	Vun toy buen noo
No, I am not sleepy yet.	Không, tôi chưa buồn ngủ	Kong, toy cheu buen noo
Do you read Vietnamese? (Mr.) Thai? (Mrs.) Laotian? (Miss) English? French?	(Ông) đọc tiếng Việt được không? (Bà) Thái (Cô) Lào Anh Pháp	(Um) doc tin Viet duke kong? (Ba) Tie dam (Ko) Loud An Fop
Yes, I do.	Vâng, tôi đọc được	Vun, toy doc duek
No, I do not.	Không, tôi không đọc được	Kong, toy kong doc duek
Do you speak English? (Mr.) French? (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) nói tiếng Anh được không? (Bà) Pháp (Cô)	(Um) noy tin an duek kong? (Ba) fop (Ko)
Yes, I do.	Vâng, tôi nói được	Vun, toy noy duek
No, I do not.	Không, tôi không nói được	Kong, toy kong noy duek
Do you understand me? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có hiểu tôi nói gì không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) ko hue toy noy gee kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Yes, I understand.	Vâng, tôi hiểu	Vun, toy hue
No, I do not understand,	Không, tôi không hiểu	Kong, toy kong hue
Please repeat.	Xin lặp lại	Seen lop lie
Please speak more slowly	Xin nói chậm hơn	Seen noy chom hun
What is your birthdate? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) sinh ngày nào (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) shing nie now (Ba) (Ko)

Where were you born?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) sinh ở đâu? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) shing a doe? (Ba) (Ko)
Do you have a coat?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có áo ấm không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) caw ow um kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Do you have a raincoat?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có áo mưa không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) caw ow moo-a kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Do you have a sweater?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có áo len không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) caw ow lan kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Do you have pants/trousers?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có quần dài không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) caw quan zay kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Do you have clothes?	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) có áo không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) ko ow kong? (Ba) (Ko)
one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten		Một, Hai, Ba, Bốn, Năm, Sáu, Bảy, Tám, Chín, Mười	Mote, Hi, Ba, Bone, Nam, Sow, Bye, Tom, Cheen, Muey
Thank you!		Cám ờn	Cum ung
Come in.		Mời vào	Moy vow
Sit down, please.		Xin ngồi xuống	Seen noy sewan
Please have something to eat.	(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Xin mời (Ông) ăn (Bà) (Cô)	Seen moy (Um) un (Ba) (Ko)

ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Please have a drink. (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Xin mời (Ông) uống (Bà) (Cô)	Seen moy (Um) uen (Ba) (Ko)
Make yourself at home.	Xin, cứ tự nhiên	Seen coo too nien
Thank you very much.	Cám ơn nhiều lắm	Com un nieo lam
You are welcome.	Không có chi	Kong ko chee
This is for your wife.	Đây là của vợ Ông	Day lah cua vu um
This is for your mother. (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Đây là của má (Ông) (Bà) (Cô)	Day lah cua ma (Um) (Ba) (Ko)
This is for your father. (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Đây là ba của (Ông) (Bà) (Cô)	Day lah ba cua (Um) (Ba) (Ko)
Do you want anything? (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	(Ông) muốn gì không? (Bà) (Cô)	(Um) moon yee kong? (Ba) (Ko)
Goodbye.	Chào tạm biệt	Chow tom biet
See you tomorrow. (Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)	Gặp (Ông) lại ngày mai (Bà) (Cô)	Gop (Um) lie nie my (Ba) (Ko)

LAOTIAN PHRASES

(For English Speakers)

ENGLISH	LAOTIAN	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Hello!	ສະບາຍດີ	Sah buy dee
My name is John.	ຊື່ຂ້ອຍແມ່ນ ຈອນ	Xeu khoy men John
What's your name?	ເຈົ້າຊື່ຫຍັງ ?	Jow xeu nyang
What's his/her name?	ລູກຊື່ຫຍັງ ?	Low xeu nyang
How are you?	ເຈົ້າສະບາຍດີບໍ່ ?	Jow sah buy dee baw
I'm fine.	ຂ້ອຍສະບາຍດີ	Koy sah buy dee
I'm not well.	ຂ້ອຍບໍ່ສະບາຍ	Koy baw sah buy
What's the matter?	ເປັນຫຍັງ / ເຈົ້າຫຍັງຜູ້ນາະ	Pen nyang/Chep nyang naw
I have a headache.	ຂ້ອຍເຈັບຫົວ	Koy chep who-ah
I have a stomachache.	ຂ້ອຍເຈັບຫ້ອງ	Koy chep tong
I have an earache.	ຂ້ອຍເຈັບຫູ	Koy chep who
I'm dizzy.	ຂ້ອຍເປັນວິນ	Koy pen veen
I'm nauseous.	ຂ້ອຍປວດຮາກ	Koy poo-at hak
I have a cold.	ຂ້ອຍເປັນຫວັດ	Koy pen wat
I have a fever.	ຂ້ອຍເປັນໄຂ້	Koy pen kigh
I have a cough.	ຂ້ອຍເປັນໄອ	Koy pen ie
Where is the bathroom?	ຫ້ອງນ້ຳຢູ່ໃສ ?	Hong numb you sigh
Here.	ຢູ່ ນີ້	You nee
There.	ຢູ່ ພື້ນ	You poun
Please come with me.	ກະຮຸນາມານຳຂ້ອຍ	Ka roo na ma nam khoy

ENGLISH	LAOTIAN	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Where is your child?	ລູກເຈົ້າຢູ່ໃສ ?	Look jow you sigh
Where is your luggage?	ທັບເຄື່ອງເຈົ້າຢູ່ໃສ ?	Heep khu-ung jow you sigh
Is it all here?	ທຸກສິ່ງທຸກຢ່າງຢູ່ນັ້ນຫມົດ ຫລືບ ?)	Touk seeng touk yang you nee mot lew baw
Yes, it's all here.	ແມ່ນແລ້ວ ທຸກສິ່ງທຸກຢ່າງ ຢູ່ນັ້ນຫມົດ)	Men lew, touk seeng touk yang you nee mot
No, it's not.	ບໍ່ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຄົບຫມົດເທື່ອ	Baw, nyang baw tan koop mot tu-ah
Please wait for me here.	ຖ້າຂ້ອຍຢູ່ນີ້	Tah koy you nee
Are you feeling better yet?	ເຈົ້າໄຄແລ້ວບໍ່ ?	Jow kie lew baw
Yes, I am.	ຂ້ອຍໄຄແລ້ວ	Koy kie lew
No, not yet.	ຍັງບໍ່ໄຄເທື່ອ	Nyang baw kie tue-a
I'm still sick.	ຂ້ອຍຍັງໄຂ້ຢູ່	Koy nyang kigh you
Are you sick (in pain)?	ເຈົ້າໄຂ້(ເຈັບ)ບໍ່ ?	Jow kigh (jep) baw
Yes, I am.	ແມ່ນແລ້ວ ຂ້ອຍໄຂ້ (ເຈັບ)	Men lew. Koy kigh (jep)
No, I am not.	ບໍ່ ຂ້ອຍບໍ່ໄຂ້ (ເຈັບ)	Baw, koy baw kigh (jep)
Are you tired?	ເຈົ້າເມື່ອຍບໍ່ ?	Jow meu-ee baw
Yes, I'm very tired.	ແມ່ນແລ້ວ ຂ້ອຍເມື່ອຍຫຼາຍ	Men lew, koy meu-ee lie
No, I'm not tired.	ບໍ່ ຂ້ອຍບໍ່ເມື່ອຍ	Baw, koy baw meu-ee
Are you cold?	ເຈົ້າຫນາວບໍ່ ?	Jow now baw
Very cold.	ຫນາວຫຼາຍ	Now lie
No, I'm not cold.	ບໍ່ ຂ້ອຍບໍ່ຫນາວ	Baw, koy baw now

ENGLISH	LAOTIAN	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Are you hungry?	ເຈົ້າຫວຂ້າຍ ?	Jow heew kow baw
Are you thirsty?	ເຈົ້າຫວນາຍ ?	Jow heew numb baw
Yes, I'm hungry/thirsty.	ແມ່ນແລ້ວ ຂ້ອຍຫວຂ້າຍ/ນາຍ	Men lew, koy heew kow/numb
No, I'm not hungry/thirsty.	ບໍ່ ຂ້ອຍບຫວຂ້າຍ/ນາຍ	Baw, koy baw heew kow/numb
Are you sleepy?	ເຈົ້າຫວນອນ ?	Jow heew nawn baw
Yes, I'm sleepy.	ຂ້ອຍຫວນອນ	Koy heew nawn
No, I'm not sleepy yet.	ຂ້ອຍບຫວນອນເທື່ອ	Koy baw heew nawn tu-ah
Do you read Thai-Dam?	ເຈົ້າອ່ານພາສາໄທຕໍ່ໄດ້ບໍ່ ?	Jow arn pa sa tie dam die baw
Laotian?	" ລາວ	low
English?	" ອັງກິດ	ung keet
French?	" ຟຣັງ	françaïs
Yes, I do.	ອ່ານໄດ້	Arn die
No, I don't.	ອ່ານບໍ່ໄດ້ເລີຍ	Arn baw die
Do you speak English?	ເຈົ້າປາກພາສາອັງກິດໄດ້ບໍ່ ?	Jow pak pa sa ung keet die baw
French?		françaïs
Yes, I do.	ປາກໄດ້	Pak die
No, I don't.	ຂ້ອຍປາກບໍ່ໄດ້	Koy pak baw die
Do you understand me?	ເຈົ້າເຂົ້າໃຈຂ້ອຍບໍ່ ?	Jow kow jie koy baw
Yes, I understand.	ເຂົ້າໃຈ	Kow jie
No, I don't understand.	ບໍ່ຂ້ອຍບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈ	Baw, koy baw kow jie

ENGLISH

LAOTIAN

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Please repeat.

ກະຮຸນາເວົ້າຄືນອີກ

Ka roo na vow kun eek

Please speak more slowly.

ກະຮຸນາເວົ້າຊ້າໆ

Ka roo na vow xa xa

What's your birthdate?

ວັນເກີດເຈົ້າໝູ່ມີໃດປີໃດ ?

Varn gut jow men me: die pee die

Where were you born?

ເຈົ້າເກີດຢູ່ໃສ ?

Jow gut you sigh

Do you have coat?

ເຈົ້າມີເສື້ອໃຫຍ່ບໍ່ ?

Jow mee xeu-a nyie baw

Do you have a raincoat?

ເຈົ້າມີເສື້ອກັນຝົນບໍ່ ?

Jow mee xeu-a kan phone baw

Do you have a sweater?

ເຈົ້າມີເສື້ອຍືດກັນໜາວບໍ່ ?

Jow mee xeu-a yut kan now baw

Do you have pants/trousers?

ເຈົ້າມີສົ້ງນຸ່ງບໍ່ ?

Jow mee song nounng baw

Do you have a shirt/blouse/dress?

ເຈົ້າມີເສື້ອນຸ່ງບໍ່ ?

Jow mee xeu-a nounng baw

One shirt.

ເສື້ອ ນຶ່ງຜົນ

Xeu-ah numg feun

Two shirts.

ເສື້ອ ສອງ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah song feun

Three shirts.

ເສື້ອ ສາມ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah sahm feun

Four shirts.

ເສື້ອ ສີ່ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah see feun

Five shirts.

ເສື້ອ ຫ້າ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah ha feun

Six shirts.

ເສື້ອ ຫົກ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah hoke feun

Seven shirts.

ເສື້ອ ເຈັດ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah jet feun

Eight shirts.

ເສື້ອ ຫຼັກ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah pet feun

Nine shirts.

ເສື້ອ ເກົ້າ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah kow feun

Ten shirts.

ເສື້ອ ສິບ ຜົນ

Xeu-ah seep feun

ENGLISH	LAOTIAN	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Please come in.	ເຂົ້າເຂົ້າມາ	Xern kow ma
Please sit down.	ເຂົ້າມາ	Xern nang
Please have something to eat.	ເຂົ້າມາກິນຫຼັງຈັກນ້ອຍ	Xern keen nyang chak noy
Please have a drink.	ເຂົ້າມາດື່ມ	Xern dum
Make yourself at home.	ເຮັດຄືການກັບບ້ານໂຕເອງ ເດີ	Het khu kan kab ban toh eng duh
Thank you.	ຂອບໃຈ	Kob jie
You're welcome.	ບໍ່ເປັນຫຍັງ	Baw pen nyang
This is for your wife.	ອັນນີ້ແມ່ນສຳຫຼັບເມັ່ນຂ້າ	An nee men sam lap mee-a jow
This is for your mother.	ອັນນີ້ແມ່ນສຳຫຼັບແມ່ຂ້າ	An nee men sam lap me jow
This is for your father.	ອັນນີ້ແມ່ນສຳຫຼັບພໍ່ຂ້າ	An nee men sam lap paw jo
Do you want anything?	ເຈົ້າຕ້ອງການຫຍັງບໍ່	Jow tong karn nyang baw
Good-bye.	ລາກ່ອນ	La kawn
See you tomorrow.	ເຂົ້າມາພົບກັນໃໝ່	Meu eun pop kan mie

HMONG PHRASES

(For English Speakers)

ENGLISH

HMONG

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Hello.	Nyob zoo.	Ngaw jooṅ
My name is John.	Kuv lub npe hu ua John.	Kōo lew bāy who uà John
What is your name?	Koj lub npe hu li cas?	Kaw lew bāy who lāy tēēà
What is his/her name?	Nws lub npe hu li cas?	Nŭ lew bāy who lāy tēēà
How are you?	Kaj puas nyob zoo?	Caw puà ngaw jooṅ
I'm fine.	Kuv nyob zoo.	Kōo ngaw jooṅ
I'm not well.	Kuv tsis tshua xis nyob,	Kōo che tchoowa sē ngaw
What's the matter?	Vim li cas? Mob quov twg?	Vī lāy tēēà / Maw caw tu!
I have a headache.	Kuv mob taub hau.	Kōo maw tou how
I have a stomachache.	Kuv mob plab.	Kōo maw plà
I have an earache.	Kuv mob pob ntseg.	Kōo maw pà jāy!
I'm dizzy.	Kuv kiv taub hau.	Kōo kē tou how
I'm nauseous.	Kuv xeev siab.	Kōo séng shēà
I have a cold.	Kuv txhaws ntswg.	Kōo tsà jŭ!
I have a fever.	Kuv ua npaws.	Kōo uà bà
I have a cough.	Kuv hnoos.	Kōo hnōn
Where is the bathroom?	Tsev plab nyob qhov twg?	Cha plà ngaw caw tu!
Here.	Nyob ntawm no.	Ngaw dà nà
There.	Nyob nrad.	Ngaw nēēja

ENGLISH

HMONG

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Please come with me.	Nrog kuv mus.	Ndaw koō mōc
Where is your child?	Koj tus me nyaum nyob qhov twg?	Caw tōō mē ngeaw caw tǔ!
Where is your luggage?	Koj cov hnav khoom nyob qhov twg?	Caw tēea nawng cōng ngaw cǎi tǔ!
Is it all here?	Puas nyob txhij ntawm no?	Puà ngaw tǔng newà naw
Yes, it's all here.	Puav leej nyob ntawm no lawm.	Puà lǐng ngaw newà naw là
No, it's not.	Tseem tsis tau txhij.	Chǐng chē tou tsē
Please wait for me here.	Koj nyob ntawm no tos kuv.	Kaw ngaw newà naw taw koō
Are you feeling better?	Koj puas khees me ntsis?	Kaw puà kǐng mē ngeē
Yes, I am.	Kuv khees me ntsis lawm.	Kōō kǐng ngeē là
No, not yet.	Kuv tsis khees li.	Kōō chē kǐng lāy
I'm still sick.	Kuv tseem ua mob.	Kōō chǐng uà maw
Are you sick (in pain)?	Koj tseem ua mob puas yog?	Kaw chǐng uà maw puà yo!
Yes, I am.	Kog, kuv tseem ua mob.	Yǎ! kōō chǐng uà maw
No, I'm not.	Tsi yog, kuv tsis ua mob lawm.	Chǐ yǎ! kōō chē uà maw là
Are you tired?	Koj puas sab?	Kaw puà chà
No. I'm not tired.	Kuv tsis sab.	Koo chǐ chà
Are you cold?	Puas no koj?	Puà naw kaw
Very cold.	No heev.	Naw hěng
No, I'm not cold.	Tsis no kuv.	Chē naw koō

ENGLISH

HMONG

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Are you hungry?
thirsty?

Koj puas tshaib plab?
nghis dej?

Kaw puà chí plā
ngkay dāy

Yes, I'm hungry.
thirsty.

Kuv tshaib plab.
nghis dej.

Kōō chí plā
ngkay dāy

Are you sleepy?

Koj puas tsaug zog?

Kaw puà chō jew!

Yes, I'm sleepy.

Tsaug kuv zog.

Chō kōō jew!

No, I'm not sleepy yet.

Kuv tseem tsis tau tsaug zog.

Kōō chēng chí tow chow jew!

Do you speak English?
French?

Koj puas txawj hais lus aas kiv?
fab kis?

Kaw puà tsà haw lew an kēē
faw kē

Yes, I do.

Kuv txawj hais.

Kōō tsà hāē

No, I don't.

Kub tsis txawj.

Kōō chē tsà

Do you understand me?

Koj puas to taub kuv?

Kaw puà taw tou kōō

Yes, I understand.

Kub to taub.

Kōō taw tou

No, I don't understand.

Kuv tsis to taub.

Kōō chē taw tou

Please repeat.

Thov koj rov qab hais dua.

Taw kaw draw cōng haw dōōā

Please speak more slowly.

Thov koj hais qeeb qeeb.

Taw kaw haw kēng kēng

What's your birthdate?

Koj hnub nyoog yug yog li cas?

Kaw new ngōng you! yaw! lāy teeā

Where were you born?

Koj yug los nyob ghov twg?

Kaw you law ngaw caw tū!

Do you have a coat?
raincoat?
sweater?

Koj puas muaj tsho loj?
tiv naag?
tiv no?

Kaw puà mōōaw chaw lew
tē nawng!
tē naw

Do you have pants?
blouses?
dresses?

Koj puas muaj ris hnab?
tsho hnab?
tiab hnab?

Kaw puà mōōaw drē nawng
chaw nawng
teeā nawng

ENGLISH

HMONG

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

one, two, three, four, five,
six, seven, eight, nine, ten

ib, ob, peb, plaub, tsib,
rau, xya, vim, cuaj, kuan

ē, aw, p̄ay, plow, chē,
drow, sēēa, yēē, chewa, kow

Do you read Hmong?

Laotian?
English?
French?

Koj puas txawj nyeem ntawv

los tsuas?
aas kiv?
fab kis?

Kaw puà tsà nging dà hmong
law chewa
an kē
faw kē

Yes, I do.

Kuv nyeem tau.

Kōō nging tow

No, I don't.

Kuv nyeem tsis tau.

Kōō nging chē tau

Come in.

Nkag los.

Jaw! law

Sit down.

Zaum.

Jow

Please have something to eat.

Lam noj ntsis mov.

Là naw mē ngeē maw

Please have a drink.

Lam haus me ntsis dej.

Là haw mē ngeē dāy

Make yourself at home.

Tsis txhob txaj muag.

Chē tsaw tsà mōōa!

Thank you.

Ua tsaug.

Uà chow!

You're welcome.

Tsis ua cas.

Chī uà tēēa

This is for your wife.
mother.
father.

Qhov nuav rua koj poj niam.
niam.
txiv.

Kaw nuà chō kaw pōō naw
naw
tsē

Do you want anything?

Koj puas xav tau dab tsi ntxiv?

Kaw puà sāng tow dà chē zē

Goodbye.

Thov ncaim (koj).

Taw gī (kaw)

See you tomorrow.

Tag kis sib ntsib dua.

Tā kē chī ntchi dōōa

ᵛ	a	-	account	ow	-	how
ᵛ	ä	-	sofa	ou	-	out
aw	-	-	awsome	oo	-	food
ē	-	-	eve	oo	-	foot
ᵛ	e	-	end	u	-	jump
ew	-	-	new	j	-	soft j
ᵛ	i	-	ice	t	-	hard t
ᵛ	i	-	nip	k	-	keep
ō	-	-	old	ng	-	sing
ᵛ	o	-	odd			

CAMBODIAN (KHMER) PHRASES / WORD LIST

(For English Speakers)

ENGLISH	CAMBODIAN (KHMER)	PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
Hello (Hi).	ស្អែក / ស្អែក	Soo sdai choom riup soo
Good morning.	ព្រឹកល្អ	Arun soo sdai
Good afternoon.	ល្ងាចល្អ	Sayanhat soo sdai
Good evening.	រាត្រីល្អ	Reai trai soo sdai
Goodbye.	លា	Som leaya
It's nice to meet you.	ទីកន្លែងនេះស្អាតណាស់	Kiom sbai niung ban choob lok
We are your sponsors.	យើងជាអ្នកប្រគល់ទុន	Dziun chea net tanyet tototool lok
I am your sponsor.	ខ្ញុំជាអ្នកប្រគល់ទុន	Kiom chea net tanyet tototool
This is my family.	នេះគឺជាគ្រួសាររបស់ខ្ញុំ	Nee kucheas krosar roba kiom
husband.	នេះគឺជាប្តីរបស់ខ្ញុំ	peday roba nang kiom
wife.	នេះគឺជាភរិយារបស់ខ្ញុំ	prapon roba kiom
son.	នេះគឺជាប្រុសរបស់ខ្ញុំ	cone roba kiom
daughter.	នេះគឺជាស្រីរបស់ខ្ញុំ	cone srai roba kiom
father.	នេះគឺជាបិតារបស់ខ្ញុំ	owpoke roba kiom
mother.	នេះគឺជាម្តាយរបស់ខ្ញុំ	mdai roba kiom
friend.	នេះគឺជាមិត្តរបស់ខ្ញុំ	mitpak roba kiom
My name is _____	ឈ្មោះខ្ញុំគឺ _____	Chmo kiom ku _____

CAMBODIAN (KHMER)

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Do you speak	English?
read	French?
write	Cambodian?
	Cantonese?
	Mandarin?
	Thai?

Te lok chia neey
ann
sasay peesa

anglais tay
barang tay
khmer tay
contan tay
kok new tay
thai seeum tay

Are you feeling well?

Are you hungry?

thirsty?

could?

warm?

tired?

Do you want to use the bathroom?

Don't worry.

Please come with me.

We are going home together.

This is your new home.

You will be living with me temporarily.

Please make yourself at home.

[illegible]

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1890

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Te Tok dang cluen srewel

Te lok clien by retay

sraik tuk retay

rona rety

kdow retay

au kom tang retay

Te lok trokar bon topetuk retay

Kom barum away

Som unchoina mok chia moi kium

Dyung tow ptas chiemoy kenare

Nee kучеа ртаѕ тмау роба 1ок

Lok ning now tia moi kium
bundawasun sen

Som lok totot¹ rosnows doi
sbai ere ptas lok

CAMBODIAN (KHMER) PHRASE SHEET

| ENGLISH | CAMBODIAN (KHMER) | PRONUNCIATION GUIDE |
|--|--|---|
| Please help yourself. | ស្រី ចូលមក ប្រើ អ្វី ក៏ បាន ទេ ប្រសិនបើ អ្នក ចង់ ប្រើ អ្វី ក៏ បាន ទេ | Som unchuing doi reek reay
tam trokar |
| Please help me. | សូម ជួយ ខ្ញុំ | Som cheway kium |
| Do you like this? | តើ អ្នក ចូលចិត្ត វត្ថុ ណា ដែរ ឬ ទេ? | Te lok cholchet roba nee retay |
| Let me help you. | តើ អ្នក ចង់ ឲ្យ ខ្ញុំ ជួយ អ្នក ឬ ទេ? | A nukniat oi kiom cheway lok
retay |
| I will show you. | ខ្ញុំ នឹង បង្ហាញ អ្នក មើល | Kiom ning bonghigh lok |
| Please point to the sentence
on the page. | សូម បង្ហាញ ឲ្យ ខ្ញុំ មើល ឯកសារ ដែល មាន លេខ
១២ ទៅ ១៥ | Som chung olprab nao clear
na delmien nao tompu l nees |
| Can you show me? | តើ អ្នក អាច បង្ហាញ ឲ្យ ខ្ញុំ មើល ឬ ទេ? | I lok bonghigh kiom |
| I understand. | ខ្ញុំ យល់ តាម អ្វី ដែល អ្នក បាន ប្រាប់ | Kiom yule high |
| I don't understand. | ខ្ញុំ មិន យល់ តាម អ្វី ដែល អ្នក បាន ប្រាប់ | Kiom adyule tey |
| Do you understand? | តើ អ្នក យល់ តាម អ្វី ដែល អ្នក បាន ប្រាប់ ឬ ទេ? | Te lok yule retay |
| Please repeat. | សូម ប្រាប់ ឡើង វិញ | Som nee eay sa lung wing |
| I'm sorry/pardon me. | ខ្ញុំ ទោស ណាស់ | Kiom som toe |
| Excuse me. | ខ្ញុំ ទោស ណាស់ មែន ទេ | Kiom som apeato |
| Thank you. | សូម អរគុណ | Som a kun |
| You're welcome. | សូម មក មើល ឯកសារ ដែល អ្នក ចង់ មើល | Som tatool doi upah sartoe |
| Good. | ល្អ | Lo ah |
| Bad. | អាក្រក់ | Acrah |
| No (as in "I don't want any") | ទេ/មិន ចង់ ទេ/មិន ចង់ ទេ | Min |

CAMBODIAN (KHMER) WORD LIST

ENGLISH

CAMBODIAN (KHMER)

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

HOUSEHOLD (general)

hall

បន្ទប់ធំៗ

bontaupe tome tome

recreation room

បន្ទប់លេង

bontaupe laying

fireplace

កន្លែងសំរាប់កំដៅទាសស្រូវ

kon lang sumrap kum dow pail knee a

porch

កន្លែងស្រួច

klong twia

closet

ទូរងកំបាំង

two dak cow ow

attic

ល្អិត , ឡើង

skak / laow

linen closet

ទូរងកំបាំង

two dak kom ral

basement

បន្ទប់ក្រោមដី

bontaupe krom day

garage

កន្លែងសំរាប់កំបាំង

kon lang dak lan

front yard

ដីមុខផ្ទះ

teatelia kan mok ptass

back yard

ដីក្រោយផ្ទះ

teatelia kan croy

garden

កន្លែងដាំ

soon chabar

patio

ដីមុខផ្ទះ

teatelia sumrap on kwelling

tool shed

កន្លែងសំរាប់កំបាំង

kon lang sumrap dak rebas chieng

upstairs

កន្លែងលើ

laow kang le

downstairs

កន្លែងក្រោម

chwan kang krom

roof

ដំបូល

dom bowl

wall

ជញ្ជាំង

choin chen

floor

ក្រដាស , ក្រដាស

chewan / kdar kral

ceiling

ត្រើយ

peatdan

door

ទ្វារ

twear

window

បង្អួច

bon ouid

stairway

កន្លែងឡើង

kam chun der

CAMBODIAN (KHMER) WORD LIST

| ENGLISH | CAMBODIAN (KHMER) | PRONUNCIATION GUIDE |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| window shade | ប៊ីលាបង្គោល | prill bon ouid |
| furnace | ចង្កៀន ឆ្នាំងប្រាំងកំដៅ | chung kran sumrap kum daow |
| water heater | ចំហាយក្ដៅទឹកស្អាត | chum high kdown predoi tik |
| washing machine | ម៉ាស៊ីនបោកចោល | macine ba cow ow |
| clothes dryer | ម៉ាស៊ីនប្រាំងស្ងួត | macine twer oy singouit |
| <u>Living Room</u> | បន្ទប់ទទួលភ្ញៀវ | bontaupe toetool pie neeu |
| furniture | គ្រឿងគ្រឿង តុ តង់ | kreung tok two teng |
| lamp | ចង្កៀង | chung kieng |
| coffee table | តុកាហ្វេ | tok café |
| chair | កៅស៊ូ | cow ay |
| sofa | សាឡុង | salon |
| rug | ទី | proom |
| television | ទូរទស្សន៍ | tour tous |
| radio | វ៉ូឡូ | viteayou |
| book | សៀវភៅកំណត់ | seeo pow mell |
| telephone | ទូរស័ព្ទ | tour a sap |
| <u>Dining Room</u> | បន្ទប់ទទួលភ្ញៀវបាយ | bontaupe toetool tayen by |
| buffet | តុតាំង | two teng |
| dining table | តុទទួលភ្ញៀវបាយ | tok toetool tayen by |
| tablecloth | កាប៉ុងតុ | komral tok |
| <u>Kitchen</u> | បន្ទប់ចង្កៀនបាយ | bontaupe chung kran |
| stove | ចង្កៀន | chung kran |
| oven | ឡកំដៅប្រាំង | law sumrap ang |
| refrigerator | ទូរត្រជាក់ | two tukok |
| sink | ឡាវ៉ូ | lavabo |
| kitchen cabinet | ឡកំដៅប្រាំងកំដៅ | two sumrap dak chan |

CAMBODIAN (KHMER) WORD LIST

| ENGLISH | CAMBODIAN (KHMER) | PRONUNCIATION GUIDE |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| cooking pots | ឆ្នាំងដំបូល | chnang dom by |
| frying pan | ឆ្នាំងសំរាបឆ្នាំង | ktas sumrap chaw |
| sauce pan | ឆ្នាំងសំរាបឆ្នាំងត្រីក្រវែល | ktas sumrap twer tuk chrolook |
| kettle | កំប្លោងដំបូល | komseo dam tik |
| coffee pot | ឆ្នាំងកាហ្វេ | pan café |
| tea pot | ឆ្នាំងតែ | pan tay |
| dish towel | កង់ស្រូបទឹក ក្រូច | con seng choot tok two |
| dish cloth | ក្រណាត់ស្រូបទឹក | cronath choot tok |
| sponge | ស្រូបទឹក | éponge |
| can opener | ប្រាប័នសំរាបកំប៉ុង | pradap sumrap barg compong |
| silverware | ប្រាប័នប្រាប័នសំរាបប្រាប័ន | pradap prada sumrap baw repoke |
| fork | ក្បាច់ | salm |
| knife | កាំបិត | calmbeth |
| spoon | ស្លាបក្រ | slawbrear |
| chopsticks | ធាងស្លឹក | chongkuss |
| dishes | ធាង | chan |
| cup | កែវដំបូល | payeng |
| saucer | ធាងត្រីក្រវែល | chan trow nap |
| plate | ធាងក្បាច់ដំបូល | chan kneeum by |
| bowl | ធាងក្បាច់ | chan sum law |
| glass | កែវ | kayo |
| tray | ធាង | tass |
| salt and pepper shakers | ប្រាប័នសំរាបដំបូលដំបូល | pradap sumrap dak umbel ning mereck |
| kitchen table | តុក្រុងដំបូល | tok knong ptass by |
| vacuum cleaner | ម៉ាស៊ីនសំរាបប្លាស្ទិក | macine samrap boom ptass |
| broom | សំបុក | umbas |
| dustpan | ប្រាប័នសំរាបសំបុក | predap carp sam ram |

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| mop | សំពត់ប្រាំដៃតង្វែង | som pot bow chout ptass |
| waste basket | ដងសំរាមដងក្រដាស | tong samrap dak krodas |
| garbage can | ដងសំរាម | tong sam ram |
| detergent | សាប៊ូ លាងចាន | sabu lang chan |
| <u>Bathroom</u> | បន្ទប់ទឹក | bontaupe tuk |
| bath tub | ទីដង្ហូរទឹក | pung goot tuk |
| wash bowl | ទីដង្ហូរទឹក | pung lang muk |
| toilet | បន្ទប់ទឹក | bontaupe bought cheung |
| toilet seat | ទីដង្ហូរទឹក | pung bought cheung |
| shower | ដំបូលទឹកព្រាង | champoy boncheng tuk |
| medicine cabinet | ក្រុងទឹកថ្លា | conetoo dak trampet |
| mirror | កញ្ចក់ | coinchalk |
| towel rack | ប្រដាប់ចាប់ស្រោចទឹក | predop samrap pure coinsign |
| hot water faucet | ដំបូលទឹកក្ដៅ | champoy tuk kdown |
| cold water faucet | ដំបូលទឹកត្រជាក់ | champoy tuk trawchuk |
| toothbrush | ក្រិនស្រី | cheeras das tmeeng |
| comb | ក្រិនស្រី | kra set sock |
| hairbrush | ក្រិនស្រី | cheeras set sock |
| razor | ប្រដាប់កាត់សក់ | predop kaow pok mat |
| bath towel | កាត់សក់ | consign pooko |
| shampoo | សាប៊ូកាត់សក់ | sabu jawsak |
| face cloth | កាត់សក់ | consign chout mok |
| soap | សាប៊ូ | sabu |
| sanitary napkin | សំប៉ាត់ស្រី | sum lay sumrap setray mo ker |
| <u>Bedroom</u> | បន្ទប់ទឹក | bontaupe dake |
| bed | គ្រែ | kerere |
| mattress | គ្រែ | pook |
| dresser | ទូរស័ព្ទ | too sumrap dak cow ow |

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| mirror | កាតាតង់ | coinchuk chlo |
| curtain | វាំងនន | vengnon |
| sheet | ស៊ីតាតង់ | cumralpook |
| blanket | ប៊ុល | peway |
| pillow | គ្រែ | kenai |
| bedspread | គ្រែប្រាក់ | cumropook |
| closet | កន្លែងស្ងួតខោអាវ | konlai pure cow ow |
| light switch | កុងតាក់ប្លង់ | contack bag pleng |
| HEALTH | | |
| ain | ស្រកាតា | socka pea up |
| common cold | ឈាត | chew |
| headache | ឆាតាត | pda sigh |
| tomachache | ឆាតាត | chew kebak |
| toothache | ឆាតាត | chew crawpeh |
| lu | គ្រិន | chew tming |
| ough | ក្រក | croon |
| constipation | ក្រក | ke aw |
| arthritis | ក្រក | kedin eye |
| epatitis | ក្រក | chew sunlak chung |
| sthma | ក្រក | chum ngee roliuk tlum |
| diarrhea | ក្រក | chum ne sungoit bompong caw |
| stroke/heart attack | ក្រក | chum ne ray eye |
| lcer | ក្រក | chum ne cang best dong |
| llergy | ក្រក | chum ne roliuk cropess |
| uberculosis | ក្រក | toss |
| alnutrition | ក្រក | chum ne robang |
| ound/cut | ក្រក | chum ne see min croup |
| | ក្រក | roboose |

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| menstruation | ស្រី មក រំពង | se tray mokay |
| pregnancy | មាន ផ្ទៃ ពោះ | mee an ptay pe |
| fracture | បាក់ ដុំ ថ្នាក់ ជើង | backdie backchung |
| <u>Useful Medical Specialists</u> | គ្រូ វេជ្ជ បណ្ឌិត | nap chung nieng kong whichear pet |
| physician/doctor | វេជ្ជ បណ្ឌិត | waycheck bondit |
| gynecologist | ពេទ្យ ជំងឺ ប្រពន្ធ | pet sumrap se try |
| obstetrician | ស្រី គ្រូ វេជ្ជ | chemop |
| surgeon | គ្រូ ពេទ្យ ខ្នាត វេជ្ជ កាត់ | croupet kang wass cat |
| pharmacist | គ្រូ វេជ្ជ ថ្នាំ | nat twer tnam |
| dentist | ពេទ្យ ធ្មេញ | pet tming |
| psychologist | គ្រូ វេជ្ជ បណ្ឌិត ចិត្ត វិទ្យា | nap chum nee ing mull cumnit munoe |
| optometrist | ពេទ្យ ភ្នែក | pet penay |
| <u>TRAVEL</u> | កង ទ័ព ជើង ទឹក | car twer damner |
| car | រ៉ឺម៉ក | rodee un |
| bus | រ៉ឺម៉ក បន្ត គ្រឿង | rodee un krung |
| train | ទំនៀម ភ្លើង | rotay plen |
| bicycle | ទំនៀម គ្រឿង បរិក្ខារ | toe chuk croyen |
| taxi | កាត់ ដី | taxi |
| airplane | យាន ហោះហើរ | acassienne |
| subway | ទំនៀម ភ្លើង ក្រោម ដី | rotay plen krom die |
| boat | ទូក | toque |
| motorcycle | ទំនៀម គ្រឿង បរិក្ខារ ម៉ូតូ | toe chuk croyen yuen |
| walk | រត់ | da |
| run | រត់ | roth |
| <u>PLACES</u> | ទី កន្លែង | tea conlang |
| Employment & Immigration office | ការិយាល័យ ព្រំដែន | cross suong can year ning undaw
prow way |

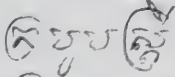
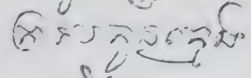
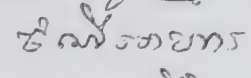
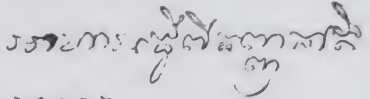


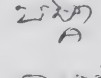
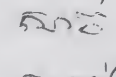
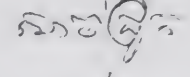
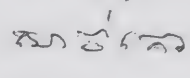

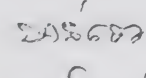
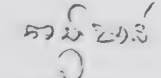
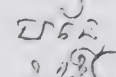
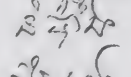
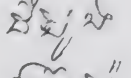
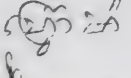
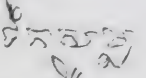
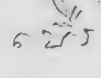

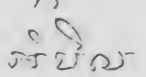
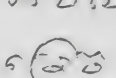
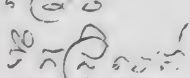
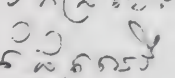
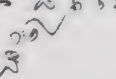
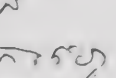
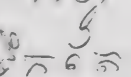
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|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| city hall | សាលាគ្រុង | sala krung |
| police station | ស្ថានីយ៍នគរបាល | se tamnay dom root |
| school | សាលា | salarin |
| elementary school | សាលាបឋមវិទ្យាល័យ | sala back tom sek sar |
| secondary school | វិទ្យាល័យ | anook whichea lie |
| church | ព្រះវិហារ | pra we here |
| hospital | មន្ទីរពេទ្យ | mon tea pet |
| post office | មន្ទីរស្របច្បាប់ | mon tea pry senay |
| bus stop | កន្លែងឈររថភ្ជាប់ | con lang rodee un chnewal chop |
| bus station | ស្ថានីយ៍រថភ្ជាប់ | se tamnay rodee un chnewal |
| airport | អាកាសយានដ្ឋាន | acassienne ne tan |
| railway station | ស្ថានីយ៍រថភ្ជាប់ | se tamnay eye yek smy en |
| subway station | ស្ថានីយ៍រថភ្ជាប់ | se tamnay rotay plen krom die |
| bank | ធនាគារ | tonea-kea |
| hotel | សណ្ឋាគារ | suntan care |
| drug store | ហាងលក់ថ្នាំ | hang look tenum |
| book store | បណ្ណាគារ | bun na care |
| laundromat | ហាងលាងសំបុត្រ | hang bork caw ow |
| grocery store | ហាងលក់គ្រឿងស្រាវជ្រាវ | hang look kreung-bore phok |
| clothing store | ហាងលក់សំបុត្រ | hang look caw ow |
| home | ផ្ទះ | ptass |
| <u>ITEMS OF CLOTHING</u> | | pen eye caw ow |
| suit | អាវុយ/ កំណើត | ow tome/complay |
| coat | អាវុយ | ow row nighair |
| trousers | ខោ | caw |
| sport shirt | អាវុយកីឡា | ow kay la |
| tie | ក្រវាត់ | cravat |

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| underwear | ខោស្លីប | cowslip |
| pajamas | អាវីស៊ីហ្សាង | ow peesama |
| bathrobe | ខ្លីប | robe |
| socks | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | serom cheng |
| sweater | អាវីស៊ីតាមា | ow jute row nighair |
| raincoat | អាវីស៊ីតាម | ow pleing |
| overcoat | អាវីស៊ីតាមស្រូវ | ow pak pelou ow dake |
| scarf | ក្រណាត់ | consign room caw |
| jeans | អាវីស៊ីតាម | cowboy |
| jacket | អាវីស៊ី | ow tome |
| hat | ម៉ូក | moke |
| belt | ខ្សែក្រវាត់ | kesare crowath |
| shoes | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | sebay chung |
| stockings | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | serom cheng setray |
| slippers | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | se buy chung ke nom ptass |
| sandals | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | se buy chung bon time |
| boots | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | se buy chung sumrap redough ronea |
| overshoes | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវ | se buy chung petot |
| glasses | វ៉ែនកា | wenta |
| wallet | ក្របួចតូច | crobope toych |
| dress | អាវីស៊ី | cow ow |
| blouse | អាវីស៊ី | ow clay setray |
| skirt | ស៊ីតាត | sumport |
| slip | ខោស្លីប | cow tronop setray |
| pantyhose | ស្រោមជើងស្រូវស្រាវ | serom cheng wang sumrap setray |
| housecoat | អាវីស៊ីតាមស្រូវ | ow pedup now ptass |
| watch | នាឡិកា | nilly car |

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| purse |  | crobope setray |
| diaper |  | crobope nome kemang |
| FOOD |  | chumay ahar |
| cereal |  | ahar twer umpee toinak che at |
| rice (cooked) |  | by |
| fish |  | tray |
| shrimp |  | bonkea |
| meat |  | sach |
| pork |  | sach cherouk |
| beef |  | sach coe |
| duck |  | taya |
| turkey |  | montoe |
| eggs |  | puong mon |
| vegetables |  | bon lie |
| bread |  | noom pen |
| potatoes |  | dum long |
| cheese |  | fromage |
| soup |  | tiksumlaw |
| butter |  | burr |
| sugar |  | scar |
| salt |  | umbell |
| pepper |  | murique |
| sauce |  | tikchurloke |
| fruit |  | playchure |
| cake |  | nome |
| coffee |  | café |
| tea |  | tick tay |

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|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| milk | ទឹកដូង | tick dosko |
| soft drinks | ទឹកស្អាត | pay sychuk |
| water | ទឹក | tick |

Lacking some issues.

